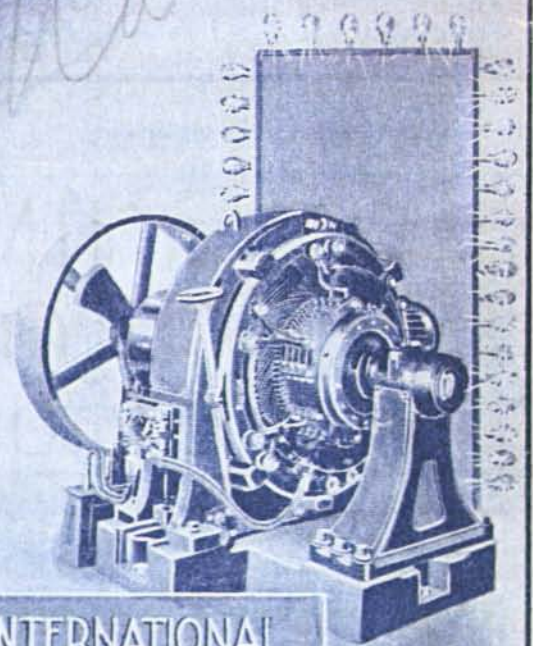
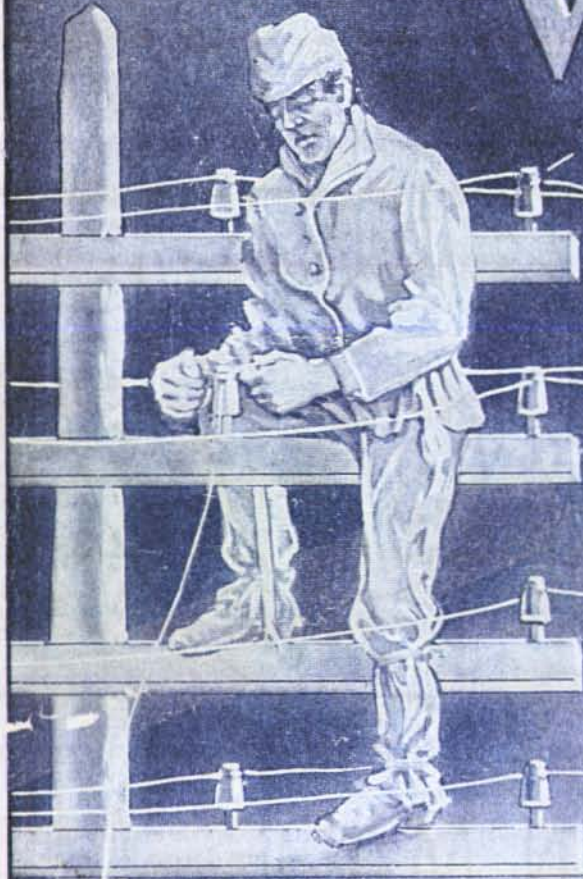


THE
ELECTRICAL
WORKER



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Spinning Rinter

La Grippe and Consumption

CURED BY
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey
(For Medicinal Use.)

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.

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DR. WILLARD H. MORSE, F. S. Sc., American Director of the Bureau of Materia Medica, says:

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only reliable and absolutely sure cure for the Grip, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption and wasting diseases from whatever cause."

Over 7,000 doctors who think as Dr. Morse does, prescribe and recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

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TRADE MARK.

NO FUSEL OIL.

MAR 1901
P. 1

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS OF ELECTRICITY.

If an apology was necessary for presenting this article one would not be obliged to seek far under the napkin, for the average man of the present day does not attempt to hide his talents, even though they represent but little face value.

It would seem that electricity has been on the market sufficiently long for the general public to understand its nature and substitute for meaningless terms such as "electric juice," "fireworks" and others of like order, the proper titles of volts, amperes, etc.

If, in order to understand the nature of electricity and properly refer to it, it was necessary to know what electricity really is, then there would be ample excuse for ignorance on this subject, for no precise definition of the word electricity has yet been found. All that can positively be said of electricity is that it is a form of energy, and is known to us only by the effects which it produces.

It is, however, by reason of these effects, that we know the principles controlling its action and ignorance on this point in the present age of electricity is certainly unpardonable.

Electricity has shown itself capable of infinite service, and its field is daily widening. It can bear thought on its rhythmic wings around the globe; carry the human voice hundreds of miles; deliver messages on board moving trains; flash into dazzling splendors along city thoroughfares; light the abyss of the ocean; operate countless automatic devices; warm us when cold; fan us when heated, and treasure up and repeat all sounds and harmonies. At the summons of inventive genius it has outwrought the dreams of magic.

Years ago, Benjamin Franklin explained electricity on the supposition that it was a material substance. His theory that a positively electrified body contains more of a certain kind of electricity and a negatively electrified body less, is still in common usage at the present day, for electricity is spoken of as flowing or running and in many cases it is treated as a body of water. Then, too, there are those who class it with ether and claim that it must be a substance, as it possesses properties not unlike inertia. A little reasoning will show how foolish these theories actually are.

Electricity, as previously stated, is a form of energy, but ether cannot be regarded as energy; it is simply the medium through which energy manifestations are transmitted.

It is not improbable that electricity may be an ethereal manifestation; in fact, the generally accepted theory at the present time regarding both electricity and magnetism is based on this assumption.

Even if electricity be an ethereal manifestation it does not by any means follow that this classes it as a substance, for both light and heat are ethereal manifestations, but are never called substances.

Electricity, therefore, is no more a substance than the heat we feel from an electric heater, or the light we see from an incandescent lamp.

The fallacy of comparing it with a body of water will now be evident; also the error in referring to it as "juice," which necessarily implies a substance.

So much for the theory of what electricity really is. Now, as to its origin and the effects produced by it.

Electricity may be produced in any one of the four following ways: (a) by friction, as in the frictional machines so commonly used for medical purposes; (b) by chemi-

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cal action, as in the battery cells with which most every one is familiar; (c) by induction, or cutting of lines of force, as in the direct and alternating current generators which are at the present moment supplying with light and power all the civilized countries of the world; (d) by a difference of temperature maintained at the alternate junctions of dissimilar metals, as in the thermopile.

The state in which electricity is produced from each of the four sources is often confusing to one who has had no practical experience with them, and he often obtains the impression that as electricity is electricity, it is always the same, and altogether a very good thing to be let alone, considering the fact that it not infrequently produces death.

It is the object of this article to clear up these misty conceptions as far as possible, by stating the facts as they exist.

It should be borne in mind that the "volt" represents the unit of electromotive force, or pressure, tending to force the current through a circuit; the "ampere" represents the unit of current strength or the quality of electricity which passes through a circuit in one second and the "ohm" the unit of resistance which tends to stop the passage of the current.

In order to obtain an approximate idea of the size of these units it may be well to state that the volt, roughly, is equal to the electromotive force of a blue-stone battery cell, such as is commonly employed in telegraphy; the ampere is about twice as strong a current as is generally used in a 16 candle-power 110 volt incandescent lamp, and the ohm is the resistance of about two miles of trolley wire or about 150 feet of ordinary electric bell wire.

A mistake not infrequently made is that of regarding all electrical sources as sources of current rather than sources of electromotive force. This is wrong, since they produce electromotive forces whether their circuits are open or closed; that is to say, irrespective of the current strengths.

In a circuit through which a direct current is passing, the strength of this current in amperes may be determined by dividing the electromotive force in volts applied to the circuit by the resistance of the circuit in ohms.

On the other hand, if an alternating current be passed through this circuit the effect of self-induction becomes of sufficient importance to be considered, if an accurate determination of the current strength is desired.

If the reader will keep in mind these fundamental principles, he will find no difficulty in following the remainder of this article.

Returning now to the first of the four sources of electricity, namely, frictional machines, it may be said regarding the nature of electricity thus produced that the electromotive forces developed are extremely high, often reaching hundreds of thousands of volts; the currents resulting, however, are very small, intermittent and irregular. Fractional machines, therefore, are useless for the production of any appreciable amount of work and, as previously mentioned, are used principally for medical purposes.

Electricity obtained by chemical action, as when copper and zinc placed in an acid are connected together, results from a slow consumption of the zinc plate in the liquid. The electromotive force thus generated is approximately one volt, although by using carbon and zinc in a manganate solution, two volts may be obtained. This, however, represents the maximum value of electromotive force obtainable by chemical action. The current resulting is direct, that is, it passes always from the copper or carbon (positive terminal) to the zinc (negative terminal) and its value depends entirely upon the resistance in circuit. If this resistance remains the same, the current will be constant. In any battery cell one pound of zinc will develop, theoretically, 374 ampere hours; that is to say, it will furnish for use 1 ampere for 374 hours, or $\frac{1}{2}$ ampere for 748 hours.

While discussing this part of the subject it may be well to call attention to the fact that, in nine cases out of ten, the word "battery" is incorrectly applied. A battery is a number of cells connected together, consequently, the word can be used only in the plural sense, while battery cell or simply cell implies the singular. When electricity is obtained from the third source it may be either direct, as that applied by a battery cell, or it may be alternating, that

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is, reversing its direction many times per second. The number of reversals per second in the latter case is called the frequency.

The electromotive forces developed in direct-current generators usually range from 80 volts to 500 volts, while those developed in alternating-current generators, or alternators as they are commonly called, vary from 104 volts to 11,000 volts. These latter values, however, are often increased many times by the use of transformers

Electricity can be obtained from the fourth source only in such small amounts as to render its production by this means impracticable. The thermopile, at its best, can supply but a few volts and a corresponding small current. It has, therefore, never been used to perform any considerable amount of work, and the same statement applies to frictional machines. The reasons in the two cases are, nevertheless, opposite. The thermopile can furnish a moderate amount of current, but an extremely low electromotive force, while the frictional machine can supply a very high electromotive force, but only a very feeble current.

A grave mistake is not infrequently made in saying that, since we are ignorant of the real nature of electricity, the science is in its infancy, and that we may, when its nature is thoroughly understood, obtain electricity from the sources previously mentioned with higher efficiencies than is possible at present. In the case of generators, mechanical energy is transformed into electrical energy at an efficiency of 95 per cent. and over in large machines. The exact nature and amount of all the losses making up the difference between 95 per cent. and the perfect efficiency are well known, and none of these losses could be avoided were we in possession of every detail regarding the nature of electricity.

From the second source we obtain electrical energy from chemical energy at an efficiency of 50 per cent. or more, and as in the case of generators, the nature and amount of the losses accounts for the difference. The efficiencies and losses occurring in transformations from the other sources are equally well known, and no higher efficiencies could be obtained under the circumstances.

The current obtained from a frictional machine is in many respects similar to that accompanying a flash of lightning. The thunder cloud and the earth correspond to the two terminals of the machine, the thunder cloud being usually charged positively and the opposite, or negative electricity, is induced upon the surface of the earth. When the charges accumulate in sufficient quantities a spark will pass in a flash of lightning. The pressure of the atmosphere quickly closes the path or hole in the air made by the spark, with a sound which we call thunder. The sound, or the thunder, will vary with the conditions of the spark. If the spark be straight and short there will be but one short crash. If its path be a long one and not straight, there will occur a number of sounds one after the other causing a rattle, and the echoes from other clouds will come rolling in afterward.

There can be no doubt of the value of a properly constructed lightning rod. The lightning rod is intended to create a path of least resistance along which the discharge can take place without doing damage. When used to protect buildings, they should rise in the air as high as chimneys, for otherwise the soot in the chimneys may lead the discharge into the building. Under ordinary conditions, the rods should not reach above the highest points to be protected, as it is better not to attract the lightning, if possible. The space protected by a rod is approximately a cone whose height is that of the rod and whose base has a radius equal to the height of the rod. It is better that there be no joints in the lightning rod; if it be necessary, however, to have joints, the lengths of the rod should lapse several inches and be securely wound with copper wire. The rod should extend into the ground until the earth is reached, which is always moist.

Experiments for determining the air spaces between needle-points, across which different electromotive forces will spark, show that it requires 120,000 volts to jump a space twelve inches long. It is a well known fact that a spark discharge passes more readily between sharp points than between blunt or rounded surfaces, and as the latter condition more nearly approaches that of a lightning discharge, it must re-

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quire millions of volts to produce a lightning flash a mile long. The lightning flash, however, never lasts longer than 1-100,000 of a second.

The flash commonly caused by electricity derived from the third source has a different appearance. In this case, the flash generally takes the form of a flame rather than that of a spark, and the reason is evident. The charged bodies, in the former case, being more or less rounded, retain the electricity supplied them until the spark passes. After the passage of one spark some time must elapse before sufficient electricity is again accumulated on the bodies to cause another spark to pass, since upon the passage of the first spark the electromotive force between the two bodies practically drops to zero. When electricity from the third source is supplied to the two bodies they are continually furnished with electromotive force from the generators and there is, consequently, a continual source of power to draw from, as long as the speed of the generators remains constant. A continued spark, or what is otherwise known as a flash, results, its size being proportional to the amount of current passing.

The effect of electricity upon the human body is one of vital importance. Exactly how a man is killed by a current of electricity cannot be stated for sufficient data on this subject has not yet been obtained. It is known, however, that the human body is a poor conductor and offers a resistance of about 2,500 ohms under ordinary circumstances. The greater part of this resistance is due to the skin, which when absolutely dry, has a resistance of 100,000 ohms. So sensitive, however, is the human body to the effects of electricity that less than one ampere (about .8 ampere) of the current passing through it is required to produce death.

A confused idea often takes possession of the public mind that it is the electromotive force or voltage itself that produces death. That is not so. The voltage is, of course, directly responsible for the current, but it is the current alone which causes death.

At the official electrocutions a strong direct current, about eight amperes, is passed through the criminal for fifteen or eighteen

seconds and this is followed by a current of two or three amperes for a minute or more. A medical examination is then made and the individual is pronounced dead. The number of volts necessary to force a fatal current through the human body varies in different persons and depends altogether on the nature of contact.

The body also appears to be more susceptible to current at certain times. In the "electric chair" pressures ranging from 1,700 volts to 2,200 are used, but excellent contact with the body is thus obtained by shaving the parts to which the current is applied.

The shock resulting from a low voltage alternating current is much more severe than one from a low voltage direct current. A person who is able to take, for instance, an electromotive force of 50 volts, direct current, without feeling any unpleasant sensation will find it very disagreeable to endure an electromotive force of 25 volts, alternating current. It is well, therefore, to exercise proportional care when dealing with these different forms of electricity.

There is prevalent a common belief that the higher the voltage the more dangerous the current. This idea is a perfectly natural one; in fact, such is the case with a direct current, for the resistance of the body being a nearly constant quantity, the current varies proportionately to the electromotive force. Lest the mistaken idea be obtained from this conception, that the voltage employed at official electrocutions should be higher, it may be well to add that a much stronger current than that now used would burn the flesh at the places of contact, and cause a very offensive odor.

In the case of alternating currents, it cannot be said that the current becomes dangerous in proportion to an increase of voltage. As a matter of fact, with electromotive forces of 100,000 volts or more, the current becomes so small that it is perfectly harmless. This is due to the high frequency which accompanies a high voltage alternating current. A high frequency tends greatly to increase the internal resistance of the body and, consequently, forces the current to the outside and causes it to pass harmlessly over the surface of the skin. It will now be evident how the high electromotive forces developed in frictional

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machines can be employed for medical purposes.

As previously stated, the skin of the body offers a great resistance to the passage of a current and this is especially true of the hardened skin about the hands and arms, where accidental contact with charged or live wires is usually made. It is due to this fact that accidental shocks from electromotive forces below 200 volts need be provided only on account of the unpleasant sensations which they produce in contracting the muscles, etc., of the body. With electromotive forces above 200 volts, proportional care should be taken to prevent accidents.

As regards the sensations experienced during a shock, there does not seem to be an instantaneous loss of consciousness; that is, consciousness is not lost synchronously with the beginning of the shock and death does not instantly follow, but if may be said to supervene with great rapidity. The period of consciousness, although extremely brief, seems to be of sufficient duration for the victim to perceive that he is in contact with an electric current, and this sensation, though indescribably unpleasant, seems to be comparatively painless.

Since electricity has come into popular use it has been made the target at which all accusations of a doubtful nature have been cast. While it may not be entirely blameless of all, it can truthfully be said of the majority it is as innocent as the unborn babe. The ignorance of the general public has, in a great measure, been accountable for the unjust manner in which this useful agent has been abused. Not long ago a prominent citizen of New Orleans went raging into the electric light company's office and declared, in the most forcible language, that one of the company's electric light wires had killed a pet tree on his premises. One of the inspectors for the company was immediately sent to the scene of the tragedy and found the tree still alive but feeble. When he came to trace the course of the wire touching the tree, he discovered one end nailed to the roof of an old barn and the other twisted around a discarded pole. It had been cut off from the live wires for at least two years, and forgotten. The occasion, however, demanded something, so he sent

the enraged citizen the following report: "Tree alive, wire dead. Wire evidently killed by the tree. Bill enclosed."—W. H. Radcliffe.

Secretary's Report for February.

No.	P.C.	Init.	Sup.	But.	Asst.	Total.
1	\$14.00	\$2.00				\$16.00
2	49.20	4.00				53.20
3	349.01	34.00				383.01
4	9.40					9.40
7	14.20					14.20
9	29.20	2.00		\$ 50		31.70
10	23.60	28 00	\$5.50			57.10
11	5.40		.85			6.25
12	3.40		2.00			5.40
13	2.40	2.00	3.00			7.40
14			.75			.75
16	7.80		1.00			8.80
17	40.20	8.00	3.00			51.20
18	31.20	17.00				48.20
20	65.80	48.00	1.00			114.80
21	34.60	6.00	.25			40.85
23			.75			.75
24	33 40	2.00				35.40
25	4.00		3.00			7.00
26			.50			.50
27	122.00	2.00	1.00			125.00
28	14.80	2.00				16.80
32	4.80	2.00				6.80
33	6.00					6.00
34	3.20					3.20
35	8.80		.75			9.55
38	19.60	2.00				21.60
39	31.80	4.00				35.80
40	11.20	2.00	1.75			14.95
41	52.80	14.00	2.50			69.30
42	13.40	1.00				14.40
43	5.60					5.60
44	35.40					35.40
45	12.20		5.25			17.45
47	2.80		.50			3.30
48	13.00		2.00			15.00
49			1.00			1.00
50	10.20	18.00				28.20
51			7.25			7.25
52	27.00	18.00	9.00			54.00
53	1.40					1.40
54	25.60	12.00	.50	1.00		39.10
55	6.60	8.00	4.00			18.60
56	9.60					9.60
57	14 40	10.00				24.40
59		13.00				13.00
60			7.25			7.25
61	28.40	3.00				31.40
62	22.60	14.00	4.75			41.35
63	3.60					3.60
64		26.00	9.00			35.00
65	13.40	16 00				29.40
66			1.00			1.00
67	2.80					2.80
68	6.20					6.20
69	8.20	11.00				19.20
70	12.80	2.00	1.00			15.80
71	3.00			4.00		7.00
72	5.40					5.40
73	9.60	4.00				13.60

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75	\$15.00	\$8.00	\$1.00	\$24.00
76	.60	4.00		4.60
77	25.20	22.00	1.00 10.00	58.20
80	4.40			4.40
81	6.80	2.00	1.50 7.00	17.30
84	15.80	10.00		25.80
86	8.00	6.00		14.00
87	11.60		.50	12.10
88	5.80	2.00	.50	8.30
89	4.80		.50	5.30
90	8.00		1.25	9.25
91	7.40			7.40
93	6.00			6.00
95	3.20	3.00		6.20
96	17.80	1.00	1.00	19.80
98	72.40	26.00		\$4.50 102.90
99	10.20	2.00		12.20
101	8.80	6.00		14.80
103			.25	25
105	11.80	4.00		.25 16.05
108			3.50	3.50
112	10.80	2.00		12.80
114	15.40	2.00		.25 17.65
115	3.00		1.50	4.50
116			11.50	11.50
117	.60		1.50	2.10
118	6.20	2.00	1.25	9.45
119	2.40		9.75	12.15
120	4.00	6.00		10.00
123			11.75	11.75
125	7.60	12.00		19.60
126		8.00	6.40	14.40
127	7.00	2.00		9.00
129	9.20	2.00		11.20
133	19.20	14.00		33.20
134	27.40			27.40
135	2.60		.50	3.10
136	11.60	8.00		19.60
137	10.40	6.00		16.40
138	6.00		1.25	7.25
140	11.00	4.00	3.85	18.85
141	2.80			2.80
142			1.25	1.25
146	6.80	4.00		10.80
148	6.20	2.00		8.20
149	10.00	5.00	.50	15.50
151	7.20		4.00	11.20
152	5.40	10.00	.35	15.75
153	9.80			9.80
154	5.80	8.00		13.80
157			.50	.50
159	2.60			2.60
160			.30	.30
163		38.00	9.50	47.50

\$1739.61 568.00 156.75 22.50 5.00 2491.86
Dues from members of lapsed L.

U's 3.25
Supplies not sold through L. U's .10
Buttons " " " " 13.50
Adv. in E. W. 15.00

Total \$2523.71

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. SHERMAN,

Grand Sec.

Expenses for February.

Postage	\$13.95
E. Barnes, paper	2.25
T. Wheeler, gen'l expenses	156.68
G. C. Allen, strike benefit, St. Louis	200.00
L. S. Meyer, legal services	100.00
H. T. Jackson, Org. 64, Schenectady, N. Y.	14.00
Wm. Frances, Org. 59, Asheville, N. C.	13.00
L. Burkert, Org. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	15.00
R. H. Bradford, Bal. 119, New Bedford	4.70
R. R. Tripp, exp. Six strike	69.60
P. C. A. & F. L., Jan., Feb., Mar.	70.00
" N. B. T. C., 1900	10.00
Death claim 122, H. A. Dixon	100.00
" " 123, C. Dougherty	100.00
Mailing Worker	21.16
W. G. Spinning, print'g L. W. sup.	91.50
" " G. O.	8.00
" " E. W. and cuts	464.65
Wrapping Worker	2.00
P. H. Wissinger, exp. E. B. meeting, St. Louis	107.30
P. H. Wissinger, exp. Chicago, May, 1900	27.51
H. B. Graves, chairs for office	6.15
Cartage Worker	1.50
F. J. Sheehan, strike benefit, 37, Hartford	100.00
W. E. Whiting, salary, Feb.	20.00
H. W. Sherman, " "	100.00
M. K. Clinton, " "	40.00
Rent	12.50
Extra help, stenographer	2.10
Exchange	3.65
Express	18.70
Telegram	2.11
J. R. Bourne, seals	8.00
Death claim 118	100.00

Total \$2,006.01

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts, Feb.	\$2,523.71
Expenses, "	2,006.01

Amount on hand Feb. 1st \$ 517.70
2,105.88

" " " Mar. 1st \$2,623.58

H. W. SHERMAN, G. S.

A PROTEST.

Illinois, Mar. 6, 1901.

While appreciating the work done by our delegates to the N. B. T. C., I feel it to be my duty to protest against the manner in which Bro. Maloney makes his report. When we send delegates to a convention we are supposed to get a report of all the proceedings, and I do not think it is right for our delegate to make part of his report

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in the English language and part in Swedish. He says, "O Tempora, O mores." I suppose that has reference to something which occurred to him over the Rhine and he writes it in Swedish, so that we won't know what he was doing. I protest against this. I think he ought to make a full report in the English language.

Fraternally,
MORRE TODDYS.

IT IS COMING.

It is coming, surely coming,
Even now I feel the breath
Of the breeze of early morning,
And I know the night of death
That has brooded o'er the nation
With its bondage and its blight,
As a blotted scroll is rolling
Back before the day of right.

Yes, the day is swiftly coming
When the slaves shall know their might,
Oh, restore their birthright, brothers,
Lest their arms be raised to smite;
Lest like some strong mountain torrent,
Held by bars of straw and sand,
They shall rise and sweep the forgers
Of their chains from off the land.

Come and see the crust ye fed them,
While they made for you the day;
See their bed, a cheerless bivouac,
By a cold, unsheltered way;
But their night is not eternal,
Sin and shame and death and tears
Shall not be the toilers' portion
All the cycles of the years.

They have sown and they shall garner,
They have wept, but they shall laugh,
In the days adawning, brothers,
Theirs the wheat and not the chaff.
Shout the glad unselfish gospel
O'er the land from sea to sea,
That the day is even dawning
When the bond slaves shall be free.

Free to labor, free from hunger,
Free from pestilence and crime;
Free to soar from mental dungeons
Thro' the realms of thought sublime.
Free to hear sweet Nature's voices
Speak from forest, tide and glen,
Free to tread where love would lead them,
Free to live the lives of men.

From W. R. J., 84.

Our Future Policy.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In all the letters published each month in our paper we very seldom see the broader labor question, labor as a political factor, discussed. You can strike against your employer every day in the year, stand solidly as men in the economic battle, but when you come to the ballot box you, as a rule, scab on your class (the working class), and elect your employer or his agent into office to make the laws to rule yourself and fellow worker. With one-half of you democrats and the other half republicans, you fight between yourselves, and who wins? Not the worker, by any means.

Who is it that controls all the branches of government? Try to get a law for the good of labor through the legislature and see whether the capitalist does not stop it very shortly. If by an accident one should be passed see if the judge does not declare it unconstitutional. If your fellow workers are out on strike; who are the troops called out to protect? The starving striker or the capitalist and his scabs that are doing their best to lower the conditions of the working class?

Don't you see that the industries are becoming organized under the control of a few men and when the organization is complete that you must use the political power you possess in addition to the striking or you will surely be defeated?

Besides, don't you think that the tools of production and distribution should be owned by the whole people in common (government ownership), instead of the whole people being worked (there are two meanings in the word worked) for the sole benefit of the few capitalists who control our industries?

The republican party represents the interests of the large capitalists who desire markets abroad for the goods that the workers have produced but have not received wages enough to buy back though they need them badly. In the outcry of the democratic party against trusts, you hear the last despairing wail of the small capitalists as they are forced down into the ranks of the dispossessed working class. They are saying they want the

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trusts busted and the competitive system perpetuated, which is impossible. Competition always leads to consolidation, as competition is very wasteful.

What we want is to make every industry a trust and take it from the private capitalist and run it in the interest of all the people, raising the wages in every industry till there is no surplus value made. Then there will be no idle labor because the worker can buy back all he has made and there will be no panics caused by overproduction, the result of under-consumption. This is socialism. Is it quite as bad as the organs of the capitalists, the daily press, would have you think? A newspaper, whether it be republican, democratic or independent, is of necessity owned by a rich man, and he is not going to talk in the interests of the working class, because they are opposed to his own.

It is your interest to get the full product of your labor, or at least as much as you can in wages, while it is the employer's interest to get your labor as cheap as possible and sell its product back to you and your fellow workers as dear as possible, as he lives by what he skins you out of. Don't you see that what you gain he loses, and when he wins you lose?

If you have followed the history of labor legislation as closely as myself you will see it is foolish to expect anything from either of the old parties and you must unite with your brother workers in a clear-cut, class-conscious political party to eliminate private capitalism and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

HOWARD H. CALDWELL,
Local 98.

WORKING.

This "working" is a simple term, by common sense defined
As "hustle," "get there," "shake a leg"
—in language unrefined.

We're working something all the time, no matter what we do;
But watch the other fellow, for he might be working you.

For instance, there are business schemes in which you would invest;
Your friend decides to let you in because he loves *you* best.

He doesn't want to make a cent—perhaps it may be true;
But keep your eyes upon your friend—he may be working you.

Now you of course would not abuse the friendship of a man,
But when you see a dollar you will seize it if you can.

You would not work a friend—oh, no—for friends are very few;
But look out for your warmest friend—he may be working you.

You may in business have a friend who'd sell you goods at cost.
He does so just to please you, and no matter what he's lost.

He bows and scrapes and thanks you just as other people do,
But never for a moment would he think of working you.

You work a snap yourself, sometimes, and in a quiet way
Invite your friends to join the dance and then the fiddler pay.

They don't know what you're driving at, because the scheme is new;
But while you're working all your friends, perhaps they're working you.

To-day your bank-account runs short; you simply borrow ten
And pay it back to-morrow with profoundest thanks—and then

Your friend returns the compliment, but multiplied by two.
You thought you were working him, while he was working you.

The moral of the thing is this; We've all an ax to grind;
But wait until your turn comes round; you may be left behind.

Just take your chances at the wheel, as all of us must do,
And work the other fellow while he thinks he's working you.

—Philander Phillips in Exchange.

THE POOR HEATHEN.

Let us go and find the heathen; let us take him by the hand;
Let us take his evil from him; let us also take his land;
Let us break it to him gently that it's wrong to be so nude,

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And inculcate proper notions of the style,
as it's pursued.
Let us show him all the glories of the
white man's kingdom come,
And, by way of introduction, sell him lots
of white man's rum.
Let us seek our heathen brother in be-
nighted lands afar,
And impress him with the wrongness of
his habits as they are;
Let us guide him slowly, surely, till he's
nobly civilized,
And has banished all his foibles, all his
fancies, so despised;
Let us show him how he's destined to go
forward with a jump,
Lest our grand, resistless progress, takes
him midship with a bump.
Let us teach him that the bolo and the
dagger are not right,
When the seven-shooter follows up its
barking with a bite;
Let us bring to him the gospel of the shirt
and full-dress suit,
And the glad and glorious tidings of the
proper shoe or boot.
Let us lift the poor old heathen from the
bog wherein he sticks,
And explain to him the beauties of the
game of politics.
Thus we'll labor with the pagan till he un-
derstands our ways
And will ponder with a shudder on his old
unhappy days.
We will stock his land with clothing, we
will dot it with golf links,
And he'll hail the architecture of the home
of fancy drinks;
And we'll get the glory for it—for the good
that we will do—
All the grand, impressive glory—and we'll
get his money, too.
—Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.

NO. 65 VS. NO. 3.

The Inside Wiremen, No. 3,
Find very hard to suit
The president of 65, I see,
Out West in town of Butte.
Suppose that Butte a city were
Nearly three million or more.
Fifteen hundred members, sir,
Union men to the core,

A strike were to call,
And at last make it win,
Entailing in wages a loss to all
Of fifty plunks to each of the men.

Now \$3.50 for an eight-hour day,
And recognition of local,
Is due to brothers in Butte as pay,
Rendering their victory total.

Of course, they had their weak-kneed men
Who loudest were in demand to strike,
But who were first to break, and then,
As victory meant for them the pike,

Tried to come back into the fold,
For which each brother would not stand.
This fight had cost \$75,000 all told.
Shall we give to them our benefits grand?

One brother said: "This victory cost me
In more ways than one, I can show,
Fifty dollars or more. And why, I can't see,
Should they or anyone else we know

Be allowed to partake of the benefits
wrought
By agreement we've signed here in town,
Without the same costs, which we dearly
bought;
How else our expenses keep down?

Our business agent we have to pay,
Likewise our F. secretary.
We should not pay them less per day,
But more if necessary.

Our hall rent is high,
Sick benefits, too,
We must with constitution comply.
So I don't see what we can do."

Another spoke: "My plan is this,
Charge \$50 for a B. T. card.
That wiremen cannot well resist,
And workmen only will regard."

"But how will that our income help?"
Asked still another across the hall.
"Why, who can work without it, you
whelp?
B. T. cards are known by all."

"We will give to a traveling brother
(Provided he passes our examination),
A working card, due card, but not another—
A B. T. card. You see the relation?"

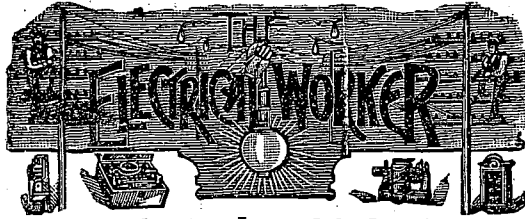
"A good idea! we'll adopt the plan;
We do not conflict thereby with rules."
And so 'twas agreed by every man
At local's demand to lay down their tools.

And any workmen, without regard
To craft, that on a building worked,
Should see that he carried a B. T. card,
Or else from the building expect to be
jerked.

Now here in Local one-forty-four
The boys are on the other side.
So I shall speak of this no more;
But my opinion do not deride.

N. O. SMITS.

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 the work and recommend or order the material,
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Feb. 7—64, Schenectady, N. Y.
 7—59, Asheville, N. C.
 17—163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE TEXAS STRIKE.

The Texas strike is still on. The E. B.
 has done all in its power to help the Texas
 locals out and hope the brothers will win.
 There would be no question of their win-
 ning if each member of the Brotherhood

would do his duty. When the moulders
 asked for aid there were thousands of dol-
 lars forthcoming. Why should electrical
 workers be different from moulders? We
 don't know, but some of them are. Let's
 do our duty and win out.

**THE FINANCES OF THE BROTHER-
 HOOD.**

We are in receipt of several letters ask-
 ing who is handling the money. One de-
 manded that another Grand Treasurer be
 appointed. We are very much pleased at
 the interest taken by some members on the
 finances of our Brotherhood. My brothers,
 don't worry about the money, you are not
 trusting to any one's honesty, as the Grand
 Secretary's bond covers all we have, and
 when you read this go to bed and sleep,
 calmly and peacefully, happy and con-
 tented in the thought that the Grand Sec-
 retary has no special desire to play check-
 ers with his nose against the grating of a
 prison window. A Grand Treasurer will
 be appointed and everything will be O. K.
 as far as the finances are concerned. The
 books in the general office are open at all
 times for inspection. Any brother who
 wishes to examine them can do so.

PERSONAL LETTERS.

We have repeatedly called the attention
 of Press Secretaries to the fact that person-
 alities will not be published in this paper.
 It has been our aim to publish everything
 that showed the slightest semblance of
 argument, and we have endeavored to cut
 out all spleen. We are in receipt of letters
 that are unfit for publication. Every mem-
 ber in good standing in this Brotherhood
 has a perfect right to criticise each and
 every action that is not right, in their
 minds; but they have no right to abuse the
 officers. A great many members think
 that is what the E. B. is for. Give us
 good clean articles, something that will
 elevate, not degenerate the Brotherhood.

THE APPEAL OF LOCAL 65.

On another page of this issue will be
 found an appeal from Local 65 against ac-
 tion taken by the E. B. at its last meeting,
 held in St. Louis last January. We will
 not attempt to give any answer to this ap-
 peal in the columns of this paper, as we

have repeatedly reminded the brothers that the Electrical Worker is read by many who are over-anxious to keep in touch with the quarrels of organized labor, thinking the misunderstandings of a labor organization will benefit them. We have therefore taken it upon ourselves to answer the appeal by sending a letter to each local, and we sincerely hope that the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of the majority.

GRAND TREASURER'S RESIGNATION.

We are in receipt of letters from members asking why Bro. Wissinger resigned from the E. B. We would prefer to have Bro. Wissinger answer them himself. The columns of this paper are always open to each and every member of the Brotherhood, and we extend to our Ex-Grand Treasurer a special invitation to use them to explain. One of the writers wanted to know if there was any crooked work on the part of the G. T. To this we will say "No!" His books were well kept and accounted for every cent. His resignation was asked for other reasons. Those who are desirous of knowing are expressly referred to Bro. Wissinger for explanation.

THE MOULDERS' VICTORY.

One of the greatest battles ever waged between capital and labor has been won by the moulders in Cleveland, Ohio. A fight of eight months' duration to a finish. There are many object lessons for other crafts to learn from this victory, one of them is solidarity—concerted effort. The molders' strike in Cleveland was the molders' strike all over the United States and Canada. While there was no regular assessment levied, the locals voluntarily contributed money. The strike had to be won. While the moulders have been on strike the Electrical Workers of Texas have been out for months, have made appeals to their sister locals and, while a few may have responded, its dollars to pearl buttons there are many who have not contributed a cent. The Texas strike can be won, but it requires the united efforts of each and every electrical worker, and if some will take the time used at fault-finding and use it to help the brothers on strike perhaps the Brotherhood will be better off.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

We have a few locals which are constantly on the point of suspension, and who, when notified of their arrearage, pay up. It should not require notification for the per capita tax for each and every member, if he takes any interest in his local, should know this is paid. This tax must be paid in compliance with the constitution. Any member three months in arrears is not entitled to death benefits and should he die his legal heirs could not collect a cent. It therefore behooves each and every member to see that the per capita tax is paid.

OUR NEXT CONVENTION.

On the 21st day of next October the seventh biennial convention of the I. B. E. W. will be held at St. Louis, Mo. That it will be the most important one ever held by this body goes without saying. There are many changes to be made in our constitution, many changes to be made in our mode of handling the affairs of the Brotherhood. While we have made rapid progress in the last three years we are still somewhat behind. We should have the stamp system now in vogue in many organizations. In fact there are many things to think about in the next eight months to introduce at the convention. So kindly put your hammers away and think of something for the best interests of all.

COPY FOR THE WORKER.

It is necessary to again call the attention of press secretaries to the fact that copy must be in hand on the 10th. This means in Rochester, not at the home of the local. Brothers, write as much and as often as you wish, but be prompt. Send us bright, snappy, newsy letters, and we will find room for them. Write on one side of the paper only and don't mix in any business that calls for a personal answer from the grand secretary with your letter to the Worker. Above all—be on time.

THE BACK-CAPPER.

The worst man to contend with in the labor movement is the back-capper. The indifferent member is bad enough, but we can stand all that; but God deliver us from the back-capper. Of course, we don't

mind them personally, but it is part of our duty to be back-capped, but we do hate to see locals suffer at the hands of the back-capper. Say, back-capper, if any man has done wrong in your local get up in the local and prefer charges against him. Don't take some fellow's word but get the proof.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS keep away from Texas, Mobile, Ala., and Hartford, Conn., as we have strikes on in those places.

ANY one knowing the address of Line-man Patrick Dunn, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn., and at one time a member and officer of No. 3, will confer a favor on his family by communicating with G. E. Ruther, 1175 North ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

In Memoriam.

Detroit, Feb. 12, 1901.

It was with sincere regret we learned of the sad affliction of our esteemed brother, George Garbutt, in the irreparable loss of his cherished wife, and

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to take to Himself the beloved of our brother,

We, the committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions of sympathy and regret,

Hereby hope, in the name of Local No. 17, I. B. E. W., that Bro. Garbutt, whom we know and love, will be able to manfully bear the cross that has been placed upon him.

Respectfully submitted.

GUY D. LUNDY,
D. E. ELLSWORTH,
J. TURNER,
Committee.

Resolutions adopted by Local 109, Rock Island, Ill.:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to take from this life our worthy friend and brother, Isaac Dickman; and

Whereas, In life he possessed a character beyond reproach, and in appreciation of the services he has rendered to this local, be it

Resolved, That we tender the family our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter as a token of respect for our esteemed brother and spread these resolutions on the minutes

of our local, and a copy be forwarded for publication to the city papers and to the Electrical Worker.

S. H. LENNEY,
M. MCNEALY,
J. T. MORROW,
Committee.

At a special meeting of Local No. 7, Springfield, Mass., held Feb. 23d, to consider and arrange for the funeral and interment of a deceased brother, the following resolutions were ordered drafted and published:

Whereas, It has seemed best to Almighty God the Omniscient to take from this life our well beloved friend and brother, George T. Macgilyray; and

Whereas, He was a man friendly to all, with a character beyond reproach and ever ready to lend a willing and helping hand; be it

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the All-Wise God whose mercy endureth forever; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days as a token of regret and sincere friendship; and be it further

Resolved, That we enter a copy of these resolutions on the minutes of our local and send a copy to his bereaved relatives, and to be published in our local papers and the official journal, the Electrical Worker.

D. B. AHGREEN,
JOE POWERS,
M. GOODMAN,
Committee.

New Castle, Pa., Jan. 28, 1901.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his divine wisdom to visit our midst and remove from among us our beloved and esteemed brother, George Wiggle, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the loss of this brother we have lost a faithful member as well as a personal friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 33, I. B. E. W., published in the Electrical Worker and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, with our heartfelt sympathy.

S. BARTO,
JOHN MCCASKEY,
T. S. HAMILTON,
Committee.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

Goffstown, N. H., Feb. 1, 1901.

Mr. A. T. Willey, Col., Ohio—Press Sec'y
of Electrical Journal:

Dear Sir—This letter may cause you
some surprise coming from a stranger, but
I felt as if I must write and thank Local
No. 54 and those dear boys who were my
brother's friends, and for every act of
kindness they bestowed upon him in his
sickness and death.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. H. E. CURTIS,

Box 266.

Goffstown, N. H.

Sister to Geo. H. Bly.

OUR LOCALS.

Local Union No. 3.

New York, March 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

A good deal has transpired since my
letter of last month, and it does seem that
No. 3 has had no end of trouble in the past,
and just as we as a body begin to think
all our troubles are over, new ones keep
coming up. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon,
No. 52 of Newark lost its charter, and after
hearing Grand President Wheeler report
the proceedings of his and Grand Secretary
H. W. Sherman's visit to the committee of
52, Newark, no one could wonder that such
was the outcome. It is rather too bad that
52 should have acted as they did, and that
such language should have ever ensued,
but as you make your bed so you shall
have to lie in it. And again, as the way of
the transgressor is always hard, they will
have to stand the blow they gave them-
selves when they acted so foolishly. I do
not know any of the members of 52 but
Delegate McNulty, and I had long ago
given him credit of having rare good com-
mon sense, but sometimes we are deceived,
and this is one of the times. It never hurts
any one, no matter what his calling, to act
as a gentleman; that is, as close as possi-
ble; and when a man or number of men
forget that little bit of so much necessary
deportment, it invariably leads to ruction,
hard language, and a making of enemies

that even a man well used to such because
he might simply do his duty, is not apt to
forget in days that come after the restora-
tion of good sense by the user of indecent
abusive language. Time is a great healer,
and time alone will show that he who looks
for trouble can always find plenty, as it is
in evidence much more than any commod-
ity that the writer can think of, and it is
always so easy, so very easy, to get into
trouble and so hard, so very hard, to get
away from it, once you fall in its clutches.
Now comes more trouble from the State of
New Jersey. No. 15 of Jersey City sent us
a little quiet information last evening that
their body had thrown out the action of
their committee and ours regarding the
agreement made between the two locals.
I suppose it's all in our line of business and
we must have an occasional tilt or we
wouldn't have any business to transact at
any of our meetings, but No. 3 still lives,
and will, through all its little scimmages.
These troubles with our neighbors across
the Hudson don't amount to a pinch of salt
with that wheel that's trying to work within
a wheel, some kind of an inside order of
members of No. 3 who call themselves a
vital committee, or victuals committee, or
whatever they call themselves. I under-
stand that they want to run No. 3; that the
officers now in office ain't up to snuff, or
that we are getting all the money, or worse
or better, I really don't know what. I don't
see why they don't ask me to join their
ranks. Any one of them can have my job,
if that's what they want. I earn my fifty
cents, and if any doubting Thomas don't
think so I shall be glad to have him sit at
my elbow any meeting night and see me
figure compound fractions, read Chinese,
Greek and Spanish bills and vouchers, open
and shut the safe 330 times more or less,
less, probably, or come to my furnished
room and see my writing press notices act.
All for nothing—just for the good of No. 3,
with a tallow dip after the landlady shuts off
the gas at 9:16¼ each night; and then, if
he thinks I don't earn my fifty cents I'll go
on the victuals committee myself. I know
two or three good lunch routes myself, and
any one wanting their address can get
them from me for the asking. So step up,
all members of the victuals committee and
swap routes. That's fair.

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I for one like the new style of the Worker, but the trouble is, there is not enough to go around, Mr. Secretary, and many members who ask for them don't get them. Do we get our full allowance, Mr. Sherman?

New York, March 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having read with interest the many tales of woe from brothers who have not been connected with or had to do with L. U. No. 3 of New York, I thought maybe a letter from one who has had to do with them, from one who has been up against the real thing and can tell from personal experience what hardships one has to undergo, might be of interest to the Brotherhood. I was formerly a member of a local in Chicago. Later I joined No. 38, of Cleveland, O., one of the whitest in the organization. For a long time I lived and worked in Cleveland, but events so shaped my course that I concluded to come to New York, and here I am and here I am going to stay. Let me say to those who are suffering thousands of miles away that I, who am here in New York and a member of No. 3, having joined within the past year, am perfectly content with the treatment I have received. I could not have been treated better by any local. Every kindness was shown me by Business Agents Stanton and Kelly and others. I have a good job at good wages and am more than satisfied with the treatment received. No. 3 is prosperous and progressive, and a brother who can not come here, take the examination (which is practicable) and get a job and be satisfied with the conditions imposed is indeed hard to please. To those who will not be pleased let me say, come here, investigate, and after you have investigated see if you don't change your mind. As a member of the I. B. E. W. I want to say that No. 3 is all right and the E. B. showed their good judgment in admitting them into the Brotherhood (the protests of some fault-finders thousands of miles away notwithstanding). They, No. 3, are a progressive, enterprising, practical, wide-awake business local, and are a credit to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

D. SONTHEIMER.

Local Union No. 6.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This being my first attempt in writing for publication, you will please correct errors which no doubt there will be many. However, the boys knew I was incapable of filling the position of P. S., but elected me anyway, and as I am supposed to say something, here goes.

A short letter in last issue of the Worker contained the names of officers elected but not installed, a proceeding which, I fear, sets a dangerous precedent. However, it has been done and no one has been seriously injured, but I desire to protest against the action of the Executive Board of the I. B. E. W. These men, or rather, brothers, were elected, and no one in the local union entered a protest on the night of election, but when the night of installation came a protest was filed by two brothers, and we were all surprised, to say the least. The protest was read, and the causes mentioned in the protest, which were, "superfluous names and ineligibility of a brother." As I interpret the law in such cases, a member in good standing who has held an elective office is eligible. This brother was all the above. And the superfluous names were simply "nick" names which applied to the candidate only. Don't you think it was a case to be tried in the local, and not by the E. B.? And, furthermore, do you think it just and right for the E. B. to find the local guilty without a little evidence from the other side, or rather from the officers elected?

The new election was held and the following officers elected and installed:

Pres.—A. E. Voell.

Vice-Pres.—A. F. Irwin.

Rec. Sec.—A. E. Drindel.

Fin. Sec.—Edw. Smith.

Treas.—Wm. Ludolph.

Inspectors—Mark Antley, A. A. Schlemann.

A great victory for labor and unionism has been won in this city quite recently. The mill men have won their strike, and when it is taken into consideration the great amount of wealth that was against them when they declared a strike, it is truly a grand victory, and insures the labor unions now organized the present scale of wages and hours for some time to come, and also the betterment of their conditions

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in the future. We, of Local No. 6, feel proud of our stand in this fight and are quite sure that all organized labor unions throughout the country are jubilant also, for every strike won, that is just and fair, is doing our cause untold good, and induces the timid ones to get into the unions and swell the membership. Why, the S. F. Labor Council has grown wonderfully in the past six weeks, the number of new unions is unprecedented in a given time in the history of California. The council rooms are too small and they have secured new quarters, and also elected an assistant secretary, and besides that remarkable fact, another body called the Federation of Retail Clerks has sprung into existence in the past week with a membership of over 600. Just think of it! Ain't it grand? Well, I guess when we get started, the only thing that can stop the boys is the grand old Pacific Ocean. We can't stand salt water, makes us too dry, and then we spend all our money for the amber, so we bow to old Neptune, and let it go at that.

Rumors. Bro. "Hot Water" Tom is going up to Alaska this summer. He says that the way some of the linemen acted in the late strike of theirs has made the water on his brain boil and he thinks perhaps he can find ice enough up there to cool it off. He is to run a plant in a cannery. Bro. "Dol" Scott has charge of a plant in Hartford, Cal., a mining town in the mountains. Bro. Sterling continues to install motors and Bro. Schulemann reads the meter while instructing the girls how to start the motors. Bro. Waters is the right hand man of Prof. Stanley, of air ship fame. Mr. Waters refuses to have any man on the ship who does not carry a Building Trades Card and as he is the foreman it is safe to say he knows who is "it" as soon as they ask for a job. Bro. Antley has given up contracting. He says there is too much money in it and he is afraid he would be buying fast horses and wine, and as he promised all his friends that he would work now. The boys have bought up his old junk and put him "onto" a steady job in Oakland "bossing." He is in his glory now, and all his men carry cards. Bro. Irwin has about finished the largest lithographing plant west of Chicago, something like 150 motors for presses,

etc. Bro. Benj. Smith has gone to Seattle to look for an opportunity to open up an electrical shop. No. 6 loses an able brother who has guarded her interests in the labor council. He has been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of labor in San Francisco. No. 6 loses a labor champion and good mechanic, Seattle gains a brother who will be heard in her local. Bros. Neville and DeVecmon have disposed of their string of race horses and are now making a book on the time it will take to finish the Russ House. Bro. Bob. Simons is "swimming" in oil down in Kern Co. He was trying to unload some oil stock on the boys, but we prefer to wait until he comes back, then we will help him to swim and also unload. Bro. Boynton is doing one of the largest conduit jobs in the west. Bro. Yoell makes a good president and is fast bringing the boys into order at the meetings.

A young man was engaged here to do electrical work in Bakersfield. He went up a pole to do some repair work and was taken down dead. He was killed by coming in contact with a live wire which no doubt he knew nothing of when he ascended the pole. Some one is to blame. This man was green at the business, for there is no one in No. 6 who ever heard of him. His name was Harry Finger. I think a company or corporation who are guilty of hiring incompetent men for such dangerous work should be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

How do you do, Bro. A. L. Dunn, of No. 9? Can you play "crib" yet?

Begging your pardon for such a mess, the exciter belt flew off, and I must go to bed.

Fraternally yours,
J. A. ROXBURGH,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 7.

Springfield, Mass., March 1, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is my sad duty to chronicle the death of our beloved friend and brother, George T. Macgilvray, whom God in His infinite wisdom and goodness has chosen to call from this life of labor, after enduring months of pain and agony from a lingering malady, to join the great host beyond the grave.

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He was a man among his fellow men; few his equal, none better, and his example is worthy of imitation. His manly presence brought sunshine, happiness and comfort to the distressed. The sweetness of his disposition was purity itself. His wise and judicious counsel commanded the utmost respect, and though meek as a child, his prominent, iron cast features spoke that determination and resolution that was unquestioned. His wish was our wish, and what remained of this handful of clay we consigned with tear-shed eyes to the destiny of the grave, there to sleep his last sleep until the sound of the angel's trumpet shall awake him again.

To his grief-stricken wife we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and implore the aid and assistance of Him, whose will be done, not ours, to comfort and cheer her in this her hour of sadness and affliction.

Well, about our new journal, Mr. Editor. It's all right, everybody seems to be pleased with it. All the boys are working, business is fair.

At our last meeting our vice-president, F. W. Egbert, resigned his office and Bro. F. N. Cignolia was elected in his place. Frank is all right, he has held the office before and given good satisfaction. He is the oldest member in the local to-day, joining when it received its charter. He is a good fellow and is well liked by all the members.

I will try and have something to say on the insurance plan in my next letter, after the local will say something on it. Wishing all brothers success,

Yours fraternally,

"TIM," Press Sec.

Local Union No. 8.

Toledo, Ohio, Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Last month's Worker in its new form is certainly all right, and a big improvement over the old. I have heard nothing but praise from the boys here in regard to it.

We held a rousing meeting last Monday night with a big majority of the members present, among them some we have not seen at a meeting in some time. Keep it up, boys, and before long we will be able

to do ourselves some good, something we can't do with only a handful at meetings.

The Star Elec. Co. of this city has just completed a big job in the Lake Shore R. R. shops of Elkhart, Ind. They had five or six of No. 8's men down there for the last month or more. The boys came up to the meeting in a bunch last Monday night, and from the reports they brought in of the wiring jobs they inspected, you would think that the Nat. Board of Fire Underwriters forgot that Elkhart was on the map when they sent their rules around the country. We lost two good members last meeting night, Bros. Marryott and Carroll taking out traveling cards with the intention of going to Pittsburg. So No. 5, if you happen to find them wandering around in your big city please take good care of them, for they are O. K.

Work in this neighborhood is very dull at the present time; repair work and a little remodeling is about all that is going on. This is about all I have got to write about this time, so I will close.

M. C. L., Press Sec.

Local Union No. 10.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

All the boys seemed very much pleased with the form of our last month's journal. No. 10 is still existing and always will until they go to taxing a poor wandering brother \$25 to \$50 for examination. We are adding new lights to the circuit every meeting night. All brothers who may see fit to come to Indianapolis will be perfectly welcome. All that he needs is his ticket and I assure you he will not be turned down, as we want to show manly and brotherly principles. Do the brothers of the I. B. E. W. call it brotherhood to demand what Chicago and New York do? I call it selfish-hood and anything but brother-hood. I am greatly in harmony with No. 68 of Denver, Colo. Turn back to the February number of the Worker to No. 68 and I think and hope each and every member of the organization will agree with Bros. W. H. Anderson of Denver and James E. Davidson of Butte, Mont. I must say again your traveling cards will be highly honored and recognized by Local

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Union No. 10. Remember Indianapolis for headquarters.

Work of all kinds is slow at present.

Very truly yours,

CLAUDE PAYNE,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 11.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 3, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As a word from Local No. 11, I will say that at the present time there is more or less talk about an 8-hour day and full time, and as we have a committee out to make arrangements with the contractors on inside wiring here, if possible for 8 hours' work and full time after April 1, 1901. I wish all the members, whether in town or not, would further the movement as much as they can.

Local No. 11 held its smoker shortly after I sent my letter of last month, and everybody enjoyed themselves. For those of the members who were absent I will have to confess that they missed at least, if not more, than half their lives. Any one who ever heard "The Rio Grande" as sung by "one of the finest" of the "Brass City Craft" will never forget it. Funny? no, worse than that. Mr. Keelly (the man that built Niagara Falls? nit) proved himself a good entertainer, and there were lots more, as everyone in the house had to do his part.

Local No. 11 will hold an open meeting and also give a lecture at a date not yet set, but before, if possible, the next issue of the Worker. Members of this or any other local who will be here, will do well to be on the lookout, as this is for the benefit and, perhaps, education of the members of the I. B. E. W. Being an open meeting it will be a chance for you to bring somebody who may in time become a member, and it will cost nothing and no doubt be very interesting.

Yours, as a brother.

P. J. HORGAN,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 15.

Jersey City, N. J., March 3, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

After reading our worthy grand president's article in the January Worker, it set me to thinking as to how we could better our condition and make a brotherhood

second to none; but we have a great obstacle and one which is causing a great deal of dissension among us, one with which Local 15 has a fairly good experience. Now I will have to criticise our worthy grand president's article. At the opening of his article he tells us it should be the aim and object of every member to see to it that his organization is placed in a position to be of some service both to himself and brother workmen and bring about a betterment of their conditions. I will quote also from our grand president's speech and those of a few labor speakers I have taken the trouble to go and listen to. They tell us the laboring classes in order to have strength must work in harmony. That is very true, but I will try to illustrate the great evil that is crawling in upon us. For instance, here is a brother who takes out a traveling card, goes to a big city and deposits said card with the local. What is the obstacle? It is this, that in order to go to work he has to pay a high examination fee. He works a while in this city, work gets dull, and he makes up his mind to travel on further, so he goes to another big city, where he is up against the same game. Now, is this working in harmony? Is this a spirit of brotherly love? Is this fraternity? I would like to ask how we are to unite when these high financial walls are built around these big cities? Is this unionism? I don't think there are any of us who have bank accounts big enough to pass through even three of these examinations.

I would like to ask why it is that all this wrangling is among locals of inside men. See the difference between the two branches of floaters. First take a lineman. He will float into a town and the first thing he does is to look around to see where he can strike a gang. As soon as he does he walks up to a pole, gives the sign, and if there is a brother up astride a cross-arm he cannot get down quick enough to greet the brother. Now listen to the conversation. It is a true brotherly greeting, and ten chances to one he is working for the same company inside of a few hours. Now we will take the inside man. He floats into a city and goes gunning among the different shops to find a union man. When he does find one the said brother takes the

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floaters one side. Listen to their conversation. The floater is cross-questioned as to who he has worked for, what kind of work, and you are given the impression right away that the newcomer is N. G. and the shopman is an Edison or Tesla or some other great electrician, and after he gets all the facts the floater is quickly informed that he must put up twenty or twenty-five dollars, providing he has been a member a year, either for a special examination or a B. T. Council card.

Now I say again, how are we to unite our forces under these conditions? We listen to our speakers, they talk about and tell us of the great monopolist, but stop a moment and consider what we are doing among ourselves. Are we not forming trusts among ourselves in granting this extension and so-called protection? As I have stated above, Local 15's experience in this matter has taught us that what we want is good unionism and fraternity from the brother that stretches the wire to our grand president, and we cannot unite our forces or work in harmony until we accomplish this.

I would like to ask whereby we derive any benefit from these so-called financial deals that we are told about? I fail to see any.

I would state that Bro. Sarrenson is back again from his sojourn through the South and would like to hear from Bros. Parkes and Mandeville.

At our regular meeting Feb. 25 we received the first official report from our committee that was appointed to confer with No. 3 of New York, and for the benefit of some of our brothers who are traveling will state that all business transacted by said committee was revoked by Local 15, and now we are open for new arrangements.

Yours fraternally,

E. ARRINGTON,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 17.

Detroit, Mich., Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is about the time of the month that I expose my ignorance, so I will endeavor to write a line or two, but first let me say that I think we have had a very decided improvement in our journal. I think

the last edition about all right. It is in a much more handy shape now, and can be carried in the pocket by those traveling. Thanks to the originator of the change. No brother should fail to get his Worker every month and read it all; don't stop when you have read the letter from your own local, your Press Secretary is not the only one. Mr. Editor, I am much pleased with the February edition, only sorry that the change did not occur Jan. 1st, as the whole year's numbers would make a nice bound book. There is only one thing that does not please me about the Worker and that is this, there is not enough of it. There should be at least 175 pages of reading matter, and there would be if every Press Secretary would do justice to his local. Do not be afraid to write a little; it will not hurt you, and give's you that practice which you so much need. I do not believe the editor ever put a letter in the waste basket because it was too long. I believe in getting the worth of our money; let us have all we can get. I hear a great many complaints of brothers about not getting the Worker. Now I will say that is your own fault. If you would just write a card to the editor, which would cost you one cent, and about two minutes' time, you could save any amount of energy you blow away about not getting it. You say the financial secretary is to blame, you gave him your address. Now, I do not think it is the financial secretary's duty to send in your address every time you should move. Remember he has something to do, and it is impossible to get a complete mailing list at one time which is all O. K. where there is over two hundred names on the books, as we have. I have never had any trouble about my Worker. If I do not get it I write a card to H. W. Sherman, telling him that I did not get it and that I want it, and I get it. I do not think Bro. Sherman is any better to me than he wants to be to every brother, so stop chewing the rag about it; you will have lint of the liver. Do what you ought to do and you will have no one to blame.

I believe I made some mention in the January number of a new Tel. Co. here in Detroit. Well, I believe the new company means business, and I hope to be able in the next letter to tell you that it has begun

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operations. The Bell Co. has not taken a fresh spring start yet, but we hope it will soon, as we had quite a few brothers out of work this winter, and we would like to see them out again doing their bit with us. The prospects look quite bright, so far, for a good summer here, and we hope it will prove so. No. 17 is still doing quite a good business; we take in from one to three new members every meeting night.

I see a great deal of complaint in the different letters about not having a good attendance at meetings. Something is wrong. I sometimes think we have too much of an attendance, for we do not get through our business until twelve and sometimes one o'clock. We have more business than a bookkeeper for a scissor-grinder. Every member of 17 wants his say. The trouble is some want too many says and then want to say for someone else, and it takes up lots of time. I expect we will have to pay for a new carpet soon, as the old one has been all "chewed" up. We do not need a scrap basket. We are now thinking very strongly of starting a co-operative paper mill to use up the pulp made each meeting night. You "rag chewers" take notice, no others need apply. But I am not finding any fault; I believe in everyone having his say, but, I sometimes think one or two says ought to be enough and would not take up so much time.

The time for our next convention is drawing around. Have we discussed any important changes we want to see made at that time? Now is the time to begin to think about it.

Many thanks, Mrs. D—, I am quite glad to know that some one thinks I have a little good sense; am glad if my letter pleased you.

Bro. Wright of Texas (Old Crip), I heard the reading of your letter last meeting night. Many thanks for the compliments to No. 17. You are often spoken of here, and the members wish you good luck and full recovery. I have read your book with pleasure and feel well repaid for so doing.

Bro. Joe Stanley is laid up with a very severe injury received by slipping on a pole while about his duties as inspector and being caught in the groin on a pole step. We hope the injury will not prove

serious and that we may soon see Joe out again. He is one of our standbys. Call and see him, brothers.

Bro. Frome is still suffering with his eye. The doctor thinks there is a tumor on it. We hope he may be mistaken and that Bro. Frome will not lose his sight. Bro. Regan is still confined to his bed, and he would be glad, indeed, to have any of the brothers call on him. Remember, brothers, it is very lonely and monotonous to lay on the flat of one's back by the month. Try and get out among the sick. The raffle conducted by Mr. Geo. Taylor and assisted by 17 to obtain a fund for the erection of a stone to mark the last resting place of our late Bro. Joe Cole, has taken place. I do not know who won the watch, but I am informed that there is something over \$40 in the fund now for that purpose. Thanks to all that assisted.

We are sorry to note the death of Mr. Dell. McTaggart, of the equipment department of the Bell Co., who leaves a wife and five children to mourn the loss of a husband and father. We are also very sorry to say that Mr. McTaggart was not a member of the Brotherhood and did not enjoy its benefits, which, though not large, are always very acceptable. Take warning, ye who are not in the fold with us. Come and be with us and share the duties and benefits we enjoy. If you are not right, get right; be honest with yourself. The invitation is your's, come!

I wonder what has become No. 133. I don't think their Press Sec'y is earning his salary. Let us hear from you. I am very glad to see that our Brotherhood is reaching out and away, and hope it may reach to all parts of the globe. We welcome thee, Honolulu, and may the good work go merrily on.

We are sorry to lose Bro. Clarence Lovely, who expected to start for California Mar. 4th. Treat him well, ye brothers of the coast; he is all right and the boys of 17 wish him success and a lovely time in his travels. Let us hear from you, Clarence. If you will find everything lovely, that will be lovely.

In conclusion, will say, bear well in mind the purpose for which the Brotherhood was instituted; let there be no laggards, let each man do his share and do it well. So

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that when we have tied in on the last pole, and start on our journey to our home beyond, it may be said, he was a good, true union man. God's will be done.

E. L. HAWES,
Press Sec. No. 17.

Local Union No. 20.

Greater New York, Feb. 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Again it is time to write and let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 20 is O. K., with all brothers working fervently for the betterment of our condition, morally and financially. We had the honor of a visit from our grand president, Bro. T. H. Wheeler, who, in his address to us, was most amicable. No doubt he has left an impression on No. 20 which will not be forgotten. His remarks were applicable and attentively listened to.

Well, brothers, if congratulations are in order, allow me to present to you our new president, C. E. Elmore, or, as his friends call him, the man with the pretty face, being a veteran lineman and a model president, showing no partiality, but keeping everyone in their place and enjoying the good will of every right-thinking member of our local. Next in order comes our able vice-president, C. Jerhart. Here again we have a good man in office; one whom we can depend upon being there every meeting night to fill the chair in case of absence of the president, which very seldom occurs.

Then our recording secretary, E. Boyle, is a picture when the union is in session, with his head down to the desk in the labor of keeping a conscientious record of the doings and sayings of everyone who gets to his feet to say a word. And to get down every word of some members is, as you will admit, not an easy task. But when we come to our financial secretary, we must pay tribute to true merit, for in D. B. Mostella, who is also our business agent, we have as hard working and zealous an officer as any in the Brotherhood.

Any brother in good standing in the I. B. E. W., who comes to the great metropolis in search of employment, between meeting nights can find all the necessary information pertaining to such from our business agent, at 306 12th street, South Brooklyn.

Again we mourn the loss of a devoted brother, John Selander, who, while at work for the Edison Light Co., was killed by an elevated train in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and family.

Fraternally yours,
M. J. FARRELL,
Press Sec.

Greater New York, March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

As my last letter did not appear, I will try again.

Work here is not very brisk at present. Some of the boys got laid off who were working for the N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. and some with the Edison in Brooklyn. Besides we have trouble with one J. G. White, contractor, who is doing work at Newtown, L. I., for the Queens County Electric Light Co. Last meeting night our business agent, D. B. Mostella, was instructed to go to the seat of trouble and adjust matters if possible. The said J. G. White was repugnant to our demands and informed our business agent that he could get all the liners he wants from Baltimore to work for \$2.75 per day of ten hours, with straight time for overtime and legal holidays and lose wet weather. Brothers, do you suppose that it is a cinch to skin poles which range in height from sixty to seventy-five feet for the enormous amount of \$2.75 per day? No. 20 does not propose to allow any such thing to exist within her jurisdiction.

As the Executive Board has never published in our official journal the reason for requesting the resignation of our grand treasurer, No. 20 desires an explanation in our next issue.

A member of No. 119 passed through here possessed with the necessary qualifications and paraphernalia of the I. B. E. W. to entitle him to recognition. No. 20 has and did draw the line on account of color. He was dark, but not too shady. By a unanimous vote we did not nor will not recognize any negro who presents to us an I. B. E. W. traveling card or due card nor allow him the privilege to be present when No. 20 is in session.

Fraternally yours,
M. J. FARRELL,
Press Sec.

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Local Union No. 21.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Local Union No. 21 of Philadelphia does by a full standing vote appoint a committee to draw up a notice for the Worker publishing to all the grand officers, the executive board and all local unions throughout the world our intention in reference to brothers taking out traveling cards from Local Union No. 21:

We, the committee appointed to draw up a notice to see all brothers righted, present the following: Notice is hereby given to the executive board and to the various locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers throughout the world, that we demand the recognition of any and all traveling cards issued by Local 21 of Philadelphia according to our constitution and that no member carrying such card shall be compelled to pay any sum whatever as "examination fee" before or after his card has been presented to or accepted by any local union to which he may present said card.

Hoping this will receive the approval of all local unions and all members of the International Brotherhood throughout the world, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

JAS. J. BIRMINGHAM,
HARRY MURPHY,
EDWARD HART,
Committee.

Local Union No. 22.

Omaha, Neb., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I was so busy it was impossible for me to get a letter in the February Worker. On March 11th the Industrial Exposition for the benefit of Omaha's new Auditorium will open for business. Yesterday I had the pleasure to sign an agreement with Supt. Gillan for Local Unions Nos. 22 and 162 to the effect that none but union wiremen carrying permits from either Local Unions Nos. 22 or 162 could work in the Exposition building. That agreement settles all chance of non-union men working on this job.

There will be lots of work in Omaha and vicinity this summer. I wish to call the attention of all brothers to the fact that

they must attend the meetings regularly from now on, as action of great interest to all will come up from time to time. We can hold the New Omaha Thompson & Houston Electric Light Co. down this summer easily if we only work with that aim in view. I shall use every effort in my power to get the street work for Ak-Sar-Ben, which has heretofore been done by the New Omaha T. & H. E. L. Co., let to fair contractors. This work rightfully belongs to the fair shops of Omaha and, as the city appropriates the money for same, Local Union No. 22 will try and have this work go where it belongs.

The members of No. 22 are all hustling for Bro. Donaldson for the position of assistant city electrician, and if hard work will count for anything we will land Bro. D. in the position. I may safely add that Bro. Donaldson is a competent man and will do the union proud.

Our union was never in better shape. It is gratifying to see the interest Bros. Wales, Lowery, Turner, Huhn, Morton, Simpson, Althen and numerous others are taking in the welfare of the union. If the good work will keep up we will be one of the leading unions in this vicinity.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. E. RUSSELL,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 27.

Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

I am happy to be able to write that Local No. 27, I. B. E. W., is progressing and getting on very nicely. We are adding new lights to our circuit and having a great many cards deposited by brothers who are working in our city, but belong elsewhere. But I am sorry to say the companies give us but very little show. They seem to have formed a trust and if a man gets turned down by one or quits, he is to a certain extent blacklisted, but such things can not last always. As I was writing the above a thought came into my mind and that was about the scabs working in Baltimore. No wonder I or any brother in Baltimore should have such thoughts for we see them and are compelled to work with them every day. I will try and describe the scab as I see him.

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These creatures, for I can hardly call them human beings, are found in all parts of the earth. They are of two genders, male and female. They are very vicious at times, and at other times they are the most docile creatures to be found walking on the face of the earth. The times they are vicious are when two or three of them are together and they are telling what they would do to anyone that molested them, but just let one or two get among a union gang and you never saw such kind and obedient creatures. Brothers, I will try and write next month about what causes scabs, and I would like to hear through the Worker some mode of treating them. We seem, as a body, to be too lenient with them. I have been thinking that it would be a good plan for each local to have a rogues' gallery—that is for each local to have a photographing outfit, they do not cost much—and anyone can take pictures and they can be developed at small cost. Two or three would be all that would be necessary of a party, keep one in the gallery and one extra with the person's name and a description of him so he could be easily identified. You often hear brothers who have been traveling ask about a party and when you tell them he is a scab almost have a fit. I think it could be made to be a great benefit at a very small cost. I would like to hear from other locals through the Worker about plans, etc. This is not written for argument, but just to hear from other locals and adopt some plan.

Yours fraternally,
P. F.

Local Union No. 30.

Cincinnati, O., March 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As another month has rolled around I will endeavor to drop a few lines to the Worker to let the boys know how we are getting along. Since our last letter we have initiated thirteen new members and have five applications pending, and I am pleased to notice the interest that is being taken to increase our numbers. We have had to change halls once to accommodate the crowds that we have in attendance, and if we keep on at the present rate we will have to change halls again. We will meet every week from now on instead of

twice a month and we will be pleased at any time to have any visiting brother drop in and see us. We had three brothers from No. 10 here last week, but they could not stay to attend a meeting. We were very sorry we could do nothing for them in the way of securing them work, as work here at present is not very flush, but there are none of the members of No. 30 out of work. From present indications there will be plenty of work here in the spring, but brothers intending to come this way looking for work if they will watch the Worker they will know the condition of things here, as I will try to keep the Worker posted about Cincinnati. I will close this time by promising to write more next time.

Yours fraternally,
WM. PRICE,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 32.

Lima, O., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I think the brothers did a poor thing when they elected me as press secretary, for it takes a man with some editorial knowledge to perform this duty. But I will endeavor to give the bits of news of our thriving local. Our goat is bridled and saddled and ready to ride and will show the next candidate "a merry time." Now, boys, who'll be the next?

Our president, Chas. H. Lee, who has recently been complaining with stomach trouble, ought to have his rations cut down to corn bread and sow belly, for pastry is too rich for his digestive organs.

Work is a little slack this cold weather and those who have longed for an old-fashioned winter are sorry they spoke, especially could they have seen Bro. Zirkle tending bar, trade good, two feet a day.

Bros. Barrick and Phalen, who have been working at Cleveland, paid us a visit last week. We are very glad to report that Bro. Barrick, who has been laid up for so long, will soon be ready to don his harness.

All brothers of Local 32 are in favor of the suggestion of Local 44 which was seen in last issue. Good thing to leave your better half in a supportable condition. I should think that all locals would take this in consideration.

Passing the Poll yard this zero weather

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one would have been surprised to have heard our vice-president (Dock Barber) singing those "Goo Goo Eyes." Dock is one of the boys that is always happy. Bro. Bert Davis, trouble shooter here, has fitted himself out with a pair of high top shoes. Guess he thinks the flood isn't over, as Noah's Ark is on exhibition here.

But laying all jokes aside and returning to business, the boys of this local are a hustling set, but to be businesslike you must love your work, for it is not talents nor acquirements but enthusiasm and energy that win the great prizes of life. Whatsoever your business, master all its bearings and details, all its principles, instruments and applications. Let nothing about it escape your notice. Sound it from the lowest note to the top of the compass. For God gives all things to industry. Then "plow deep while sluggard's sleep and you will have corn to sell and to keep."

Here are a few facts pertaining to electricity: First 'phone invented 1873. Prof. Bell's 'phone was produced in 1877. Communication by 'phone between New York and Chicago, 1,000 miles, was open 1893; between Paris and Marseilles, 563 miles, in 1888, and between London and Paris in 1891.

One thing more, brothers, before winding up. Can't we do something to have this highway robbery stopped of charging from \$10 to \$25 for examination fees? Read the remarks made by Local 65 in the January issue. If this is kept up, in the course of time every local will have to be for itself. It can never be a brotherhood at the rate it is going now.

We would like to hear of W. E. Hickey, formerly of Local 32.

Yours truly,

GEORGE DIEMER,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 35.

Massillon, O., Mar. 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Through a misunderstanding Local No. 35 failed to have a letter in the February Worker, but will try not to have this happen again. We are about through with the construction work for the Massillon Telephone Co., and within three weeks we will be moving to another section of the coun-

try. Several of our brothers will go to Findlay, Ohio, to work for Supt. A. C. Morse, and Bro. Strangunan, who is general foreman on the Findlay job. The new Telephone Co. have jobs in several cities in and around this section, but as it seems to be a hard matter to get material I cannot say when these jobs will be started, but I look for a busy time this summer for the electrical workers.

We have installed for the Massillon Telephone Co. at present, six hundred phones, and the management expect to reach the one thousand mark by the end of this year. The Bell Co. claim they will rebuild their entire plant in this city this summer, but I prefer to see the material on the ground before I place too much confidence in them doing so. I will say that if the Bell Co. expect to compete with the Massillon Telephone Co. they will need to install a new plant, and the sooner they begin operations the better for them, as the people are much disgusted with the present service.

Well, brothers, as I stated, I predict a busy season this year for our trade. I think it is now time that we put our shoulders to the wheels of our Brotherhood and rushed it to the front ranks of organized labor. We should be organized so well that we could bring the old Bell Co. to acknowledge that union men are the only honest workmen to be had. We all know that the Bell Telephone Co. all over the country are opposed to union men, and we as union men should fight them at every opportunity and let them know that we are not on earth to do just as they dictate. We now have a grand opportunity to force the Bell Co. to recognize us as Brotherhood men, and I will tell you wherein this opportunity lies. Our brothers and sisters in the State of Texas have been out on strike for the past three months trying to force the Bell Co. to recognize them as union men and women; also to pay them living wages. Now, we all know that these same brothers and sisters have got to live and support their families the same as the rest of us, and in order for them to do so they must have money from some source. I know our brotherhood is not overrun with money in its treasury and cannot give the locals in Texas the financial support

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they should have. This being the case, brothers, let me make a proposition to help these locals along and assist them to win out. Let each and every brother who is working, send one dollar to headquarters and have our Grand officers send it to the different locals in Texas. If this does not suit let each local ask their members to voluntarily give one dollar for this grand cause, and I believe there is not one brother who will refuse this small amount when they realize that by donating this sum it will be the means of our brothers and sisters in Texas winning a victory over the Bell Co. Also remember if we win in Texas it will force the Bell Co. to listen to the just demands all over the country. Still, another grand thing it will be by winning this strike in Texas, it will encourage the lady operators all over the country to join our Brotherhood, and when we once get the operators with us we will then have one of the most powerful organizations in the world. Now, brothers, think this matter carefully over before turning it down. Remember, it is only one old iron dollar and it don't take long to spend it at times (for something that is an injury to us), but this time it may mean a blessing to us all. Local 35 is still young, but each and every member stands ready and willing to donate one dollar to help these locals along with their grand cause. Now, brothers, remember that I am only one individual member of this Brotherhood and I write this appeal to you as such. I have been watching each month's Worker to see if some one would not ask for something on this plan. Failing to notice anything of the kind, I take the liberty to start the ball rolling, and I trust you will all agree with me. We have not been giving the Texas locals any encouragement whatever in their struggle, few of us have mentioned their strike in our letters, therefore let us now show our brothers and sisters that we are with them and that we are willing to divide our mite with them.

Our former superintendent, A. C. Morse, was married on the 20th of February, and as he is heartily in favor of brotherhood men, we boys took up a little collection and purchased him a wedding present, consisting of a set of one dozen knives and forks, solid silver. Bro. Joe Dooley pre-

sented them to Mr. and Mrs. Morse at their reception in Cleveland on the evening of Feb. 25th. We also presented Mr. Holloway, our present superintendent, with a set of knives and forks, the same as we gave to Mr. Morse. Both gentlemen appreciated our token of esteem and friendship.

As I am afraid the Editor will send up a howl I will close, with best wishes for the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally,
HUGH MURRIN,
P. S. Local 35.

Local Union No. 39.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Perhaps some of these plain remarks from the Southern Economist will benefit brothers of the I. B. E. W.:

HE THAT IS NOT WITH US IS AGAINST US.

Experience has shown the organized movement of labor that the working masses, being the vast army of consumers of all the products of labor, can, by organizing their purchasing power to promote the sale of the product of unions and of fair labor, and to restrict the sale of the products of non-union and unfair labor, exert quite as effectual an influence and control over conditions of employment as by endeavoring to control the supply of labor at the factory door.

The employer is in business for profit, and if his market be sufficiently restricted through the demands of organized workers for union-label goods, he will be compelled to give his recognition to just demands of employees or to go out of business.

The union label is a concrete expression of the desire of unionists that other unionists and all sympathizers shall be able to discriminate between the unfair products of the penitentiary, the non-unionists, the tenement house and pest holes, and the product of workers engaged in the same movement and sharing the same hopes and aspirations as themselves. The growth of the union-label movement in recent years is evidenced by the fact that so many of the national trade unions have adopted union-label devices adapted to their respective trades, and this growth is accelerated by support received from associations of philanthropic people who see in the union-label movement a rational attempt to bet-

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ter their condition without resorting to costly strikes.

The wage-earner joins the union to better his condition, to defend his interests, to maintain or increase his wages, and expects other unionists to support his cause. Hence it is the plain duty of every member of organized labor to exercise due care that the wages received as a result of effort and sacrifice are not squandered upon the products of unfair labor in other industries. "He that is not with us is against us" is a safe maxim to follow, and a member who expends a single penny upon the product of unfair labor has not only wronged his fellow-workers, but has done positive injury to his cause and interest. The only way members can be sure they are not spending their money upon their enemies is to insist that all goods purchased by them shall bear a union label, and their duty tends further—to the extent of influencing their friends to purchase and tradesmen to handle and sell none but goods bearing the union label of the respective trade unions.

Reductions in wages are checked, advances secured, hours of labor shortened, conditions of labor improved, and many other beneficent results obtained by persistent agitation upon union-label lines. Nearly all the trades have their union label in the field. The one thing needed is the whole-souled co-operation of the workers and their sympathizers in purchasing only goods bearing the trade-marks of organized labor, with which effort many of the abuses they now suffer will speedily vanish. Are you demanding union-made goods? If not, why not?

The true organizations, above any other, are the ones that obtain the maximum of benefits for their members for the minimum of expense, and the four or five dollars per year exacted as dues vouchsafes a return altogether out of proportion to the amount expended.

It is the organization as such that has reduced your hours of work and increased your pay; it is the organization that has made it possible for you to meet pay-day with equanimity and not in fear and trembling lest the boss dismiss you with the remark: "No money this week, boys!" It is the organization that gives your craft the standing it has to-day, and makes you

and your fellow-workman a respected element of the community.

Of course, it costs money to conduct such an organization, and you wouldn't be asked to pay for anything if you didn't have an organization. But where would you be to-day without an organization?

If you would like to have an answer to this question, go among the unorganized toilers and study with open eyes their deplorable condition—hardly one remove from absolute slavery. See how many hours they have to work, and what miserable pay they get—when their employers, indifferent to their mastery over them, pay them at all—and then ask them whether or not they are willing to pay four or five dollars a year to have their working time reduced to decent hours and their pay increased to a living wage. Ask them, and you will be shamed by a thunderous "Yes" that will greet you everywhere.

Workingmen very naturally turn to their organization if trouble befalls them; they expect their organization to keep up their pay and keep down their working hours; they expect their organization to fight the combinations of capital that, vampire-like, would have the last drop of your blood; they expect their officers to watch the legislatures of some forty odd States and Territories for measures inimical to labor and see that their laws already existing are carried out. They expect—well, what don't they expect from their organization? And yet the members, at least a goodly portion of them, cry out against paying a paltry four or five dollars per year as dues. They don't seem to be able to cut loose from their pennies, but let a noted slugger come to town, then you will see these thrifty fellows give a five-dollar bill for a seat away up in the rafters of some hall to see one brute bruise another. They are sporting gentlemen then, and their demeanor is one of, "We don't care how we spend our money."

A member of a trades union has not only rights, but he has duties—and one of the most important duties is to pay his share of the expenses of his organization, and he should pay promptly and cheerfully. Never forget for a moment when you pay your dues that in all probability you would not be able to pay even the four or five dollars

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if it was not just for your organization. Therefore, let every one remember the benefits already derived from the organization and yet to accrue, and do not be mean with your union.

Now, brothers, if you don't attend the meetings you haven't got "unionism" in your hearts. You don't study it; you are even discouraging those that try to benefit you in a brotherly and business way. Again, you "kick" when some officer is elected or some rule is made; if not that, you find something to kick about, and say, "Well, I don't want to go, for there's only a few 'certain parties' trying to run the whole push." Now, the certain parties can not run the whole push if you attend the meeting. But please remember that if you don't attend somebody will, and you'll be left.

Hope my article is not long enough to reach the waste basket, and the good editor will give it a prominent place in his columns. I am, Fraternally,

GEO. H. GLEASON.

Local Union No. 44.

Rochester, Feb. 28, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are all well in Rochester except Bro. Bronson, who was injured by falling from a pole. He is doing very nicely and sick benefits are being paid for him as often as they fall due. The boys are doing splendid in Local 44 and have started the new year with great energy, which means sure success in the future. We expect to hold an open meeting and smoker, and hope if any of you come this way you will stop in and see us.

It will not cost you anything when we better our condition through the trades union movement. We want every brother throughout the length and breadth of our land to reap the benefit. Our motto is, "Each for all and all for each." So, floaters, when you come up come down and see us, and if there is not work for you there is a chance to get acquainted with some of the sports.

The B. T. Co. is still laying off scabs; a few days ago five more were told to take a walk down the pike, and it is stated that "Scabby" Martin is shaking in his boots for fear he is slated to get the "yellow

dog" with the rest. If he does, Local 44 will hire a band and parade the streets of Rochester and give a supper on the strength of it.

In my last letter I spoke of the stamp system. I hope the different locals will study the matter thoroughly, as we should, and have reason to believe would be pleased with it were it adopted. At the next convention there should be some radical changes made to strengthen our treasury fund. At the first day of January each and every member should be assessed \$1, and the dollar should go to the strike benefit. Now, some say the members would not pay it. They would have to pay, if it was in the constitution. Let it also be placed in the obligation, and then a member being initiated will take his oath that he will pay it, and the result would be to see our strike fund boom \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year. Then we can take out that contemptible clause in the constitution that says there should be only one strike on at a time, which has been an eyesore ever since it was put in print.

I would like to ask the E. B. if all members paid the 25-cent assessment levied a short time ago by that honorable body? If they did not, why does the E. B. calmly look on and allow members to do as they please in a case of that kind? The E. B. should make each and every member settle, or consider them in arrears until they do, and not send out a call for 25 cents a man, and allow some to pay it and others to do as they like. It is not business. If they did not need the money they should never have asked for it, and if they did need it, which we know they did, they should make them settle, and notify every local until the last cent is paid.

It is smooth sailing in Rochester at the present time, but we can not tell how soon we will be up against the real thing. President Gompers spoke here at Shoemakers' hall Tuesday, Feb. 26th, and he expects, along with O'Connors, to settle the trouble with the machinists and Eastman Kodak Co. Every member in 44 is pleased with our new quarters, and hopes after the three months' lease is out we will continue it for a year. The success of a local has a good deal to do with its meeting place.

The printer made a mistake in the last

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letter in the list of officers. President, Edward Marion, and not "Marvin."

The members of 44 hope the strike in Texas will soon be settled, as they are members we should be proud of, and we have every reason to believe they will beat the company to a standstill. So keep up a stiff upper lip and never say die until you are dead, and if necessary we will be with you at the finish.

Say, G. S., the Worker is a book to be proud of, and at the end of the year get it bound in cloth and we can purchase them and have them placed in our library. Oh you are all right, Harry. As you grow older you grow wiser. Well, I will have to cut this out, for the time, so good-bye to all.

W. J. CLARK,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 47.

Sioux City, Ia., March 1, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As No. 47 has not been heard from for some time I will write and let the rest and some of our own brothers know that we still live and that No. 47 will live in Sioux City for some time to come, and at some future time may do some good to those who stand by it in time of peace. So, boys, you that are behind had better come up and get in the wagon again, you may need help some time.

Now, brothers of the E. B. and others, I want some information. Please give it through our paper. In our constitution in Article 32 I read that our constitution "can not be amended or altered except by a vote of all local unions." That seems to be very plain. In Article 23 I read that "the E. B. has the power to make any new laws necessary that are not covered by some law already in the constitution," but they must be adopted by a vote of all local unions. That too is very plain. In Article 14, Section 4, I read that "any member who has been in our Brotherhood one year and in good standing and passes the required examination is entitled to free entrance into any and all local unions of this I. B. of E. W." Now then, with a law in our constitution which very plainly says that "no local can charge a brother when admitted by card who has been a member one year," and when, as per

Article 32, "none of these laws can be changed except at a regular session of the I. C.," by what right or law can our E. B. make a law which is just the reverse of Article 14, Section 4, and say that any local can charge any brother whatever it may see fit. The E. B.'s report says that it is charged to pay the brother's membership into the Building Trades Council or some other central body. Now I have looked our constitution over and I can not find any law which says that any or all brothers must join any other Order except the I. B. of E. W. if he wishes to be a member of the I. B. of E. W. But should any local belong to the B. T. C. or other labor bodies the members' cards are paid for out of the member's dues to his local. Should any local of the I. B. of E. W. enter into any contract or agreement as a local of the I. B. of E. W., that contract or agreement is binding on every and all members of the I. B. of E. W. That being the case (which it is) every member of the I. B. of E. W. is a partner in it. Then how can any local charge any other member anything when he wishes to work under such a contract or agreement when he is already a partner to it? And I also hold that any local of the I. B. of E. W. which may have been or is charging any brother under this ruling of the E. B. should be compelled to return such moneys until such a law has been adopted according to Article 32, or Article 23, Section 5. This local, No. 47, has not received any vote as yet on this question, and I say to all locals when you do receive it, vote it down and down to stay, for should such a law become a law it will be the breaking of the I. B. of E. W. into many pieces, for under it what would be the use of any head council? What benefit would it be to us? Is not this the most important benefit attached to this Order, to be received into any and all locals free and be entitled to the same as those who were there before you. In Article 23, Section 4, I read that the E. B. can decide and rule on any law not defined in our constitution. But this question is clearly defined in very plain words.

One more on the E. B. and then I will let up. I think that if the E. B. had spent as much time and labor on a set of resolu-

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tions and sent them to the Governor of Texas, where we have our own brothers fighting for something to live on and a better cause (and I hope that these brothers will win) as was spent on the one that was sent to President McKinley, it would have showed to the world that we were a union of brothers and not politicians, because we, as a body, cannot express our opinion on any political question unless we take one side or the other. Now, brothers of the E. B., I am not a kicker, but I believe you have done wrong and made a mistake, (one thing which everybody does sometimes) and I will stand firm to the last one by any law that is lawfully adopted, but I do not see any justice in this. Should it be made a law I am with it. I hope that you will explain, so we may all know where we are at.

Our paper in its new form cannot be compared to the old. They are not in the same class at all, and I hope it will continue. The insurance plan would not be a success at any amount of a policy. Any brother can get his insurance at cost now by going into an insurance Order. Could we give it for less than cost? I don't think so, or at the same price that these other Orders can, because they do not take in any particular class of members, thereby having an average death rate lower than we would. But, brothers, before going into any, look well to the stability of the Order, not its cheapness, for there are some very weak ones now and they cannot last. There are too many already, so don't start one in this Order if you wish to last.

Yours fraternally,

ALBERT SHORTLEY.

Local Union No. 48.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I guess you will be surprised to get a letter from No. 48, as it has been some time since we had anything in the Worker on account of our press secretary being out of town. I, being installed for the unexpired term, will try to say a word or two for 48. We are still in town doing business in the same old place and have taken in some new members since you last heard from us. A good many of our boys are out of town and some of them, I am sorry to

say, are a little behind. I hope they will come around all right before long. We are going to have an open meeting and a smoker on our next meeting night, March 2, to which all electrical workers will be invited. This meeting, or social, as you term it, we hope will prove some good to the local. We are thinking of giving a ball in the near future.

Bro. Jack Giles is in the city and was at our meeting last night. Bro. Giles is the organizer of 48. He gave a very interesting little talk, which was appreciated by the local. Bro. Giles is in our city on a short stay only. Our best wishes are with him.

Since you last heard from us we have mailed a letter of recognition to each electrical employer of the city of Richmond, but as yet only one reply has been received, which was very favorable. I would not advise any brother to come this way looking for wages. We have not reached the point yet where we can demand a scale of wages in the city of Richmond.

The time is fast approaching when I hope the negro will be shut out entirely in the South. We seem to have our share here and have some of their lovers for foremen. They are so much in love with them that I have actually seen them stand and allow the negro to dictate to them how work ought to be done, and invariably ask the negro's opinion about work when several white men stood there at the time. Such foremen as these ought to be shoved out with the negro and classed below his equal. We have such as these right in the city of Richmond.

In my closing lines will say that No. 48 wishes much success to No. 84. Bro. Myer sends his best to same. Excuse this, as it is my first attempt. Will try and do better next time.

Yours very truly,

F. A. LEWIS,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 49.

Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I take pleasure in writing to the Worker something which I think will be very grateful to Local 49 as well as other locals. I suppose, like every other local in the I. B. E. W., we find we have good and bad

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news to tell. We are pushing our way in this city very rapidly, and I think in a very short time we will be on top. We have the good will of a number of trimmers to become members and I am sure it won't be very long when most of the arc light trimmers in Chicago will be brothers. Some men seem to think Local 49 is for city employees only, but there is where they make a great mistake. We want all the corporation trimmers, such as the Edison and the Commonwealth Co. trimmers and others from all over the city to join us as we are here to stay.

Whell I should say so, Local 9 should receive great praise for the way they carried out their "stag," it was something fine. I am proud to say Local 49 had the honor of having a quartette to sing at the stag. Bro. Hogan, we were looking for you to sing a song, but you got out of it this time. What do you think of Bro. Mart, nothing but a plush seat, three sandwiches, a handful of pickles and "pass the beer, please." I think he will get along all right in this world, and Bro. Grady all smiles. But what surprised me most was our president, Bro. Callahan, he came very near being drowned at the stag, but for the quickness of some of the brothers of Local 49 in taking the glass of water away from him, he would have received an awful death. I suppose it was because he turned over a new leaf the first of the year and joined Mrs. Nation's hatchet brigade. "Turn the krank, Teddy, turn the krank."

Well, brothers, we are very sorry to hear of the accident which happened to Bro. Blake, he was thrown from a wagon while on his way to work and received a severe bruise on the heel. It will be weeks before he is able to go to work.

As my time is short I will close my letter, but I would like to see every brother at the meetings as there is always something new taking place. With the best of wishes for success to brothers of Local 49 and also Local 9, I remain as ever,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN M. DENNEHY,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 50.

Belleville, Ill., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We notice a great many criticisms in the

Worker mostly in regard to action taken by our G. P. or E. B. We think that in the majority of cases these criticisms are unjust, as questions arise from time to time which require immediate attention and settlement by our grand executive officers. They having no means of knowing the universal desires of the Brotherhood in these matters, are compelled to use their own judgment, which they unquestionably do to the best of their ability.

It is very discouraging for an executive officer to go to a local where he is an entire stranger to all the members and try to straighten out some trouble, possibly laying awake all night trying to come to some conclusion as to what would be a just decision in the case, and after rendering such a decision to have protests and kicks coming in from all over the country from people who do not know all of the circumstances and are not in a position to justly criticise the action taken. Let us try to encourage our officers, both grand and local. Let us show them that, though we do not always agree with their opinions, we have confidence in their sincerity and honesty. Let us drop out of our press reports all those personal nothings about "Skinny Flynn," "Lop-eared Charley," "Humpy Smith," etc., etc., and fill up that space with business reports and business suggestions. Then our executive officers will have an idea of what the Brotherhood wants and can act accordingly.

It is not fair to leave our officers to decide questions on their own responsibility and then tear them up the back for doing what they considered just in the matter. If you have ideas as to how the business of the Brotherhood should be conducted, express your ideas in your press reports. After action has been taken by our grand officers don't kick, but make suggestions to help your officers should another case arise. Let us remember that encouragement does our officers more good than kicks do.

I would like to make a suggestion myself. I think that all the traveling cards which our G. S. has on hand should be thrown into the furnace and a new lot printed, the instructions on which should comply with our constitution. The in-

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structions on the card are that "it must be deposited in the L. U. under whose jurisdiction he is working within thirty days after arrival." The constitution says "he must deposit his card before he goes to work in the jurisdiction of a local." The card says he is "not a regular member until after the card expires. He is then entered on the books," etc. The constitution says "he shall pay dues from the first of the month following acceptance of card less per capita tax." This whole thing is unconstitutional and should be rectified at once. We have had a good deal of trouble over this and have lost a good many dollars by it, and No. 50 asks to have it changed so as to comply with the constitution. I have spoken to representatives of other locals regarding these advance dues, and all the satisfaction I got was that no other local ever asked for advance dues from them. We don't want any more than we are entitled to, but we don't see why any one should have a right to come into our territory and work for three months and some other local be getting his dues during that time, and we take this opportunity of informing members of other locals that in future we shall insist upon their living up to the constitution in this matter.

We have just finished fitting up a new hall of which we have the exclusive use. We call it "Electrical Workers' Hall." Now when we have any business to transact we have a place to go to at any and all times. This does away with the saloon and street corner sessions, and I think that all locals who can do likewise would be greatly benefited by doing so. We now meet every Monday night instead of every second and fourth Thursday.

Fraternally yours,

H. CHRISTIAN.

Local Union No. 54.

Columbus, O., March 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Well, the time has come when I must cut in on the line and let the world know that old 54 is still alive and doing well. We are having good meetings and every member is doing his part.

Our sick brothers are on the road to recovery. Bro. Fisher has sued the Colum-

bus Citizens Tel. Co. for \$10,000 for a fall he got last summer. Everybody knows what our hopes are.

Bro. B. J. Sill, R. S. of Local 66, I received your receipt for the little mite we sent you. And the poorest wish from Local 54 is success to all the brothers in Texas who are on a strike, and we hope you will win and that the end is near.

Well, Mr. Editor, I hope this will reach you in time for publication, and by saying everything is lovely and the goose hangs high in Columbus, I will ring off. Success to all Locals.

Yours fraternally,

A. T. W.,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 56.

Erie, Pa., Mar. 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Being as this is the fourth day of March, and they are giving Mack the obligation, so he can do another administration, and my boss is at the inauguration, I will go according to my obligation and send in the news from No. 56. You see the sleighing has played out since the Big Chief and Rocky Bob opened the K. H. and A. club room, and we had to get out the wagon and it seems odd enough to ride on a wagon again. But I don't suppose you care whether we ride or walk, so I'll cut that part of the news out.

You see I work for the New Telephone Co., and everything we do is fun for me. Now, of course, the Bell Co. do some things that's fun for me, too. For instance, last Tuesday morning their men all forgot to go to work, just because three men forgot to join the I. B. E. W. Well, of course, the company's brothers took the matter into consideration, and after about seven hours' consultation, decided to remove the three men who had refused to sign the application, and their places were filled by men who had been through the situation. This fun all happened in one day. Guess that was fun enough for one day.

Hey! Well, I don't guess it's not much use me saying much more, because Bro. Jimmy says he's going to send in about forty cubic yards of hot air for the March Worker. I suppose he will write some

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things that I won't understand. But I am prepared for the jar, and shall

Remain, your Bro. RUBE,
Press Sec.

Erie, Pa., Mar. 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I faithfully promised to write a letter to our valuable paper, I will try to scribble a few lines, to fulfill those promises, for I have a reputation to sustain, having the honor or rather dishonor to have appended to me the soubriquet of "Hot Air," which I in duty bound relinquish to my worthy and more than able competitor of Local 142. (How is that, Joe!) For I am insignificant in comparison to that colossus of argument and debate.

Well, Joe, we doubt you will be surprised to hear that we had our trouble with the Bell Tel. Co. and were out just one day and got our demands in full, which were that none but union men be employed by the Bell Tel. in Erie, in any capacity, and Walker and Sill are walking yet. They did not get time to get their shoes mended, and I hope that the locals in Bradford, Olean and Jamestown will give them a warm reception if they arrive in those cities.

Well, brothers, if you happen to journey this way don't forget to call at the club, for it is the only house in the country for the poor weary fixer, where Bro. Robert Gray dispenses the commodities that have made him famous. The social enjoyments of this club are numerous. First, they have a debating society and debate on all subjects brought up for discussion, and Bob Gray, as president, refers to Hoyle as his authority for parliamentary rules, and "Big Chief" Eddie as vice-president, refers to "Rain-in-the-face," as their opinions differ—so does the discussions—for, in one corner they are conversing on economic questions, and in another the finance problem, etc., etc. But usually Bob Gray concludes the discussion on the relative merits of Bob Fitzsimmons and Mark Hanna. I had the pleasure of being a charter member and was appointed on the committee of rules and regulations, with Bro. Carson. I ruled that each member of the club have a hook for his coat and hat, and when I came to look at the cloak room I found that

Carson's bracketeers had spiked a bracket and glass for each of his gang.

But I was near forgetting our Business Agent, Bro. Pete Jacobs (more familiarly known as "Red Pete"), for he is the Adonis of Local 56 and should not be neglected. It is to his irresistible personality and management of his office as business agent that our strike terminated as quickly as it did, and with such good results as it did. I think it would be a good idea for a good many brothers to copy him in regard to working for the good and welfare of the union, and attend the meetings once in a while, and not leave the work for a few willing brothers who do it all, for all brothers are reaping the benefit of unionism and a few doing all the work.

"Big Chief" O'Day has taken a gang in the country; he could not stand prosperity on the reservation. Bro. Tom Murry has some game chickens and a lame back. Willie Brown is rehearsing heavy parts for his play entitled "My Salvation Lassie," or who bought the War Cry with a plugged nickel. Drink up; "Liz" Fuller has got his dog back. Jimmie Schrominer has opened an employment bureau for servant girls. He is trying to solve the servant girl problem, and Barrett has got ten cents.

Bro. Van Sise is with us again and glad we are to have him, and hope to see him hitting stamps again. Sizz . Sizz . Sizz . enough "hot air" for this time. Won't offend again, Mr. Editor.

Wishing success to all brothers, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. J. REID ("Hot Air").

Local Union No. 60.

San Antonio, Texas, March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Another month having rolled around, it becomes my duty to once again inform you of our doings. I was in hopes that the happenings of this local for the past month would be chronicled by a more able correspondent, but the members would not see it that way hence I am doomed to torment the readers of the Worker once more.

The war with the Southwestern still rages, our courage is still undaunted, and the company is still spending its money trying to defeat us and last, and best of all,

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the scabs are still having a hard row to hoe.

I must now say that a traitor has at last shown himself in the person of W. W. Dunlap, who begged this local to take him in about a year ago. He went to scabbing for the Southwestern two weeks ago. Today he is laid up with a battered head and out on bonds under a charge of attempted murder. He attempted the notorious scab Smith's game, by trying to shoot Bro. Charley Phillips. The bullet just grazed Charley's neck and fortunately did no harm, but Charley lit into him like a cyclone in a Kansas backyard, and when a policeman rushed up and arrested them both, Scabby Dunlap's face looked as if it needed the services of an embalmer. The cashier of the company was also arrested while trying to interfere and, on being searched, was found to have two pistols concealed on him. He is also out on bonds under a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Their trial will come off in a few days, and I will let you know their fate in the next.

I have also to inform you that for the good of the union we expelled one J. W. Walker from our local last night. He was trying to carry water on both shoulders by standing in with the telephone company and trying to be a member of the union at the same time, and as we don't want such things in our local we dumped him.

The new telephone company is now in working order though not completely finished up yet, owing to the delay in receiving material. All the subscribers speak very well of the service they are receiving and the prospects are that the new company will do a rushing business here. They have twelve of our girls at work now and will take them in as fast as they can use them, so that by the time this is being read they will nearly all be at work again after five months of idleness. They are certainly glad of the prospect and have a right to be for they are true blue and deserve the best of everything, and for them I make this appeal:

Go forth, ye Electrical Workers,

To do the good you can;

There are thousands of girls, in this big world,

Who need a helping hand.

Go look in the telephone exchanges,
Shut off from life, bright and gay,
Like birds in gilded cages,
Wearing their lives away.

Let us boldly take our stand,
In battle clothes arrayed,
To bring them all within our hall,
A duty long delayed.

Go take up their burden, dear brothers,
From bondage that they be released;
They now look to you as the Mecca,
Through which thralldom shall cease.

Go teach them their unlearned lesson—
In union will they only find strength—
To better their condition,
And crown us with glory at length.

I am sorry to say that Bros. Dodge and Cooper, the famous twins from Georgia, have left us to try their fortunes in California. To the boys on the coast, I would say that our loss is their gain for they are all right in every way. Several more of the boys have left us for other diggings, but wherever they are they have our best wishes for their success.

Bro. Charles Phillips would like to hear from Bro. Fred Willman, whom he left in Indianapolis last spring. Any one knowing his address, please let Bro. Phillips know.

I must congratulate you, Bro. Sherman, on the improved appearance of the Worker; it is certainly a dandy and we are quite proud of it. Let the good work go on. Now, brothers, my dream is over for another month and I hope by that time to say something else.

Yours fraternally,

DUCK,

The boys of 60 like the following so well that I would be glad if you would print it for them as a memento of the Texas strike:

Oh, what little words do we hear every night?

Pro Rata! Pro Rata!

Oh, what is it makes the boys nearly fight?

Pro Rata! Pro Rata!

Oh, what is it makes us kick and swear,
And raise up a rumpus and tear our hair,
And why is it that we can never get square?

Pro Rata! Pro Rata!

Why is it on pay-day a big list you will see

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And our friend, Billy Mitchell, in the stable
will be

Collecting the money from you and me?

Pro Rata! Pro Rata!

Oh, will this thing ever come to a stop?

Pro Rata! Pro Rata!

And will the new company help us to drop?

Pro Rata! Pro Rata!

Now to give it more fame
They have just changed it's name,
But to the boys up in 60
It means just the same;
To keep square on the docket
You must dig in your pocket
And pay up that Pro Rata claim.

Local Union No. 61.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 2, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

We think our paper looks fine in its new clothes, but some of the locals do not seem very anxious to fill up the inside. Now, brothers, it is only natural that you like to see a letter from your press secretary. If he fails you once or twice, roast him good and perhaps he will either write or make room for one who will. As a rule what do you look at first on receiving the Worker? You look to see if there is anything from your local. Quite often there are complaints through the paper about members not receiving the paper. We had the same thing here until we followed the Grand Secretary's advice and had them sent in a lump to our F. S., who brings them to the hall and if any members are out of town sends them. Try it, you kickers, and I'll guarantee satisfaction.

No. 77 had a good letter last month. Now, brothers of Seattle, we want to square ourselves about that bad one who went from here to your city during our late unpleasantness. Our excuse for his being bad is that he had been away from our influence for the past two years or more. While away he became suspended, returning here when our trouble was on we reinstated him. His visit was short, leaving for Portland, in which vicinity he had been working. On the way north he took the trouble to look the writer up in Frisco to tell about how much good he was going to do for the cause in and around Portland. The next we heard from him was at Se-

attle. We hope he will receive his reward. The telephone men of Seattle deserve great credit for their quick action and we certainly appreciate it. This coast was in a bad state and would probably have staid there for some time to come had we not made a move.

No. 77 thinks a grand officer should do a little visiting around here. Now, that is what 61 thinks. Have any of the locals on this coast ever received a visit from a grand officer? Uncle Tom, we know you are a busy man, but it's a cinch we have got a visit coming from you and the results would justify a little expenditure out this way. Now, you other western locals give him a dig and perhaps we can persuade him.

We have moved with the Council of Labor into new quarters, 438 Spring street. Got carpets on the floors. Wouldn't that jar you, Jack Olmstead?

Our F. S., C. Smith, was absent last meeting—a 9-pound boy. I know Charlie is going to send up a barrel.

Work is a little slack here at present, several being out last meeting night. We initiated two new ones Thursday night and are getting along fine. Well, you Texas men are stayers and certainly deserve success. That's all.

BAILEY.

Local Union No. 65.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Bro. Jas. E. Davidson, president of our local, has requested me to thank, through the Worker, the many locals who have written to him expressing their approval of the stand he has taken in regard to upholding our constitution. The members of 65 have unanimously endorsed the action of Bro. Davidson and we hope that all our locals will express an opinion on this subject.

Our union now meets in the Good Templars' hall, on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. Quite a number of new members have been initiated recently and we have applications to consider at nearly every meeting. Work is slacking up some here and the phone men have lost some time on account of bad weather. Bros. Eddie Biggs and Thos.

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Dwyer are on the sick list, also Bro. McMurray from Great Falls, Mont.

The prospects are that there will be plenty of work in this section as soon as we get good weather.

Bros. C. E. Mitchell and B. F. Gordon have left town with traveling cards and wherever they show up, boys, remember what was said in last month's Worker about traveling cards from Butte:

Fraternally,

F. CALDWELL,
Press Sec.

Butte, Montana, Mar. 2, 1901.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

To all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Greeting: Brothers:

At a regular meeting, held at our hall on the evening of March 2d, 1901, it was unanimously agreed that No. 65 of this city should and does appeal from the decision of the Executive Board regularly assembled, Jan. 5th, to 8th, 1901, at St Louis, Mo., and hereby calls for a referendum vote of all local unions on the question of allowing local unions to charge \$10 or any sum, for an examination fee or for any working card whatever; any sum whatever to admit a traveling card, other than the constitutional allowance. Art. 14, Sec. 4.

Now, Whereas, The Executive Board has seen fit to sanction the action of the Grand President in the cases of Nos. 3-41 and 134 and extend such privileges (which are violations of the Constitution) to all local unions: We, No. 65, deem it fit to present our views in support of the above appeal, as follows:

We believe the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has, and is, being injured by said actions of the Grand President and the Executive Board.

This is evidenced by the ill-feeling between Nos. 3 and 52 of New York. See February Worker letter from No. 52.

We also have assurance in written form under seal of No. 45 of Buffalo, that the worst feeling exists between Nos. 41 and 45 caused by the Grand President and Executive Board allowing No. 41 to charge an examination fee.

Likewise a communication from No. 9 of Chicago, stating that there is an utter

lack of harmony between Nos. 9 and 134, caused by No. 134 being allowed to charge for admission of traveling cards, or, as they put it, "examination fee."

We see prospects of further injury to the Brotherhood because of the attitude of No. 26 towards No. 52. See 52's letter in February Worker.

No. 57 has also entered protest similar to No. 65. See their letter in February Worker.

The protest of No. 65 in the January Worker has been heartily endorsed by the following local unions under their respective seals: Nos. 9, 10, 14, 28, 39, 45, 56, 57, 86, 118, 142, 159.

The above is further proof that No. 65 is only one of many locals that demand the recognition of the Constitution in its entirety.

Circular letters, with blank ballot attached, will be mailed to each local of the Brotherhood, not later than March 10th, stating our views fully on this question. Space will not permit of such lengthy explanation in the Worker. Locals failing to receive said circular letter will please notify No. 65 at earliest possible date and thereby further the interests of the Brotherhood.

All ballots must bear the seal of your local.

Please forward your ballot as soon after your local has cast its vote as possible, to

W. C. MEDHURST,

P. O. Box 846. Butte, Montana.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. STULL,

E. A. CHERRY,

JAMES E. DAVIDSON,

W. C. MEDHURST,

Committee.

Butte, Mont., March 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our president, Bro. James Davidson, informs me that you wrote him that my last letter was received too late for publication. I am very sorry for I wanted all the locals to know how much we appreciate the many letters received encouraging Bro. Davidson in the stand he has taken in regard to living up to the Constitution—Art. XIV, Sec. 4, in particular.

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The February number of the Worker was read with great interest by the members of 65. We regret that the report of the proceedings of the E. B. was given in such condensed form, for, as is quite generally known now, we are greatly interested in what they do.

On one point in particular we would beg for further information. We note that a vote of thanks was extended Grand Treas. Wissinger for "the able manner in which he had kept the books," and yet was astonished to see that his resignation was requested. We feel that it is unjust to Bro. Wissinger and to the brotherhood to have so important a transaction reported in this indefinite manner. Furthermore, we would like to know who is handling our cash now. How about that \$1,000 bond? We ask this as a matter of business and without intention of reflecting on anyone.

As regards the letter from the grand president attacking our president for his letter in the December Worker, would say that I think that this affair is understood so well that it is unnecessary for me to go into the merits of the case. We hoped that Bro. Wheeler would offer some point besides his repeated "for the good of the brotherhood" in defense of the policy he is following. Bro. W.'s statement that our president is but one in 8,000 can be but amusing to us, following, as it does, personal letters of endorsement from all parts of the country. In one respect Bro. Davidson is exceptional. Few men of his position would bother about being a union man, much less take the great interest he does. And let me state that Bro. Davidson has no "ax to grind." All he asks and what he insists upon is, that the constitution be followed to the letter.

Bro. Wheeler's statements would lead one to believe that peace and harmony reigned "thousands of miles away" from Butte, but we have assurance that such is not the case. We know that protests have been made by locals that are in "God's country," and we know that until very recently no one but the E. B. heard of them.

Brothers, let's do a little less shouting and go at things in a more businesslike manner. Have the E. B. remember that their authority is limited by the constitution and let us all try to be an "Internation-

Brotherhood" in fact as well as in name.

Fraternally,
F. CALDWELL,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 66.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 29, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

As our press secretary has left town, and we want to have our name inscribed in the Worker, we thought we would write and let our sister locals know how No. 66 and the State of Texas at large is coming out in our great strike for \$3 per day and eight hours. The members of 66 were getting the scale of wages asked for in our state scale, and at the state convention (composed of a delegate from each local in the State of Texas and held at Waco), they decided to adopt the Houston schedule as the state scale. Waco first went out, then San Antonio, afterwards Houston. Then one town after another until about all the state was out on a strike for the scale. At San Antonio the light held out 24 hours and gave in. All other towns doing so sooner or later until at the present time about all we have to contend with is the Southwestern Tel. and Tel. Co. (the Bell). This is the largest. They are practically giving no service and merchants of the different towns are refusing to pay the rental on their phones, saying they are getting no service; and if they don't like it to take them out. The company here in Houston, also in San Antonio, is taking out phones as fast as the few scabs can do so. Their stock was quoted at 95 per cent. and at present stands at 45 per cent., if not less. The men in this state, as a whole, have proven as true as steel and say they will stay out as long as it lasts. We, as a body, have shown great co-operation, that if the workingmen combine we can make our influence felt all over the country; also that we have a trade that cannot be carried on by every man that happens to come "down the pike," and that men when backed by principle and a desire to do right can make a hard fight to have a small voice in the amount of wages we labor for. We, speaking for Houston, think the company is trying to wear us out, that they have no intention of trying to run the ex-

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change with the amateur linemen they have here under guard, and that in a few more weeks we will try to get back or be compelled to, but we think differently. We have been doing very well so far and do not think our resources are near an end yet. We think we have too great a thing to be thrown lightly away, of too much interest to the electrical workers all over the country where the I. B. E. W. extends to give up until every slight chance to win shall have been put into execution, and after all have been tried it is time to give up.

We have had only one or two men so far who have gone wrong that understand the business. They have left us and went "scabbing." One of them we were taking care of, paying his board and so forth, let us simply because we did not furnish him beer money. This is the opinion of every one whom we have heard express themselves so far. Except for one other all the rest, three or four more, are amateurs at the business.

Well, boys, we have a number of old rounders down here with us. Some have been here ever since the strike started and some have left lately. I will give the Worker the names of some of them: Jack Fagan, Brockey Brooks, James (Roland) Reed, Bill Daugherty, Chas. Shea, Jim Cooney and numerous others.

I want to ask Martin Durkin, of No. 39, and the other members to push a small note they will get from Local 66 along as far as they can in their local.

As this is rather long I will close for this month and try and write a better one next month.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES CARVER (the Kid).

Local Union No. 67.

Quincy, Ill., March 1, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I don't know what is the matter with our press secretary, as we seldom hear from him any more, and, wishing to see Local 67 in print once again, I take the responsibility upon myself of giving you a little news.

At our last meeting we took in four new members. Our meetings are not attended as well as they should be by the boys. If

every one would remember that they belong to the union for the good there is in it, and not because they have to, I think we would have much better meetings.

It does me good, as I look over the Worker each month, to see how the rest of our Brotherhood is prospering. To the dear old locals of Texas, may success and glory crown your every effort in your sincere struggle for honest wages and hours. I think it a wise suggestion from Bro. Abernathy, of Local 142, that "it would be good to remember that they are not fighting for themselves alone, but for the benefit of the Brotherhood at large." We should all extend to them our kindest remembrances.

To be more personal, we are prospering about as well as can be expected. Everyone seems to have plenty of work to do. The Telephone Co. has put on a few extra men and all are kept busy. The weather here this winter has been fine and now as spring is coming on we can look for work to be more plentiful.

Bro. John Nesslos has recently been appointed our foreman. Good luck to you, John. Bro. Preston has had a short season of batcheloring, his wife being at his former home on a visit. Bro. L. O. Constantz, still hangs to the Commercial as though there might be some magnetic power there. We have been wondering at Bro. Joe Weinhoff's absence from the meetings, but are reconciled since we have learned that he is engaged at home evenings, rocking the cradle—his first attempt.

Heigho, Noxall and "Troubles," what has become of you? We would be glad to greet you again with your little budget of news; you have left us in wonder and doubt ever since you came.

I am very much pleased with the new style of the Worker. Think it very instructive and interesting.

Guess I have talked long enough for a novice. Good-bye, with success and best wishes to all of our members.

Yours truly, "A MEMBER."

Quincy, Ill., March 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As time has again rolled around for a few lines to the Worker, I will try to let the world know that 67 is still in existence,

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although we have had our "ups" and "downs" (mostly "downs"), for we have those in Quincy who try to put down all such things as local unions. We have reached a turn in our long lane and have added a few more lights to our circuit (and some of them thought it was a "hot" circuit that night.) We have more promised and must have more or somebody's machine will be burned out. A hint to the wise should be enough.

The finest weather I ever saw. Work is very slack here and some of our men are on the "laid off" list.

Bro. Frank Hickman blew in and out a few days ago. He just stopped on his way up the river to shake hands with old friends.

The wife of Bro. W. V. Hickman is on the sick list, which keeps him off duty, as he is compelled to stay at home with her.

We are pleased to see "Dad" Coyle out after having a facial bone fractured from a fall out of a tree. Don't try it twice, "Dad," as such things are expensive.

We like the Worker in its new form very much. It's quite a nice book and those responsible for it have our praise. Well, brothers, as news is as scarce as work is (and that's not to be found just now), I will ring off and try to do better the next time.

Faternally,

"TROUBLES."

Local Union No. 68.

Denver, Colo., March 1, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I want to be sure to have a letter in this month, I will take the editor's advice and write early. By the way, I want to congratulate Bro. Sherman on the improvement he has made in the journal. It is out of sight. I hope it will continue to be published this way.

Well, to begin with, and as it was too late for last month's edition, I want to thank many, many times No. 30 of Cincinnati for their kindness and generosity to Mrs. Dougherty. It was very much appreciated by her I know, and I want to say if there is a better hearted set of boys than there is in No. 30 you will have to show me, as the by-word is here, "as I am from Missouri." And while I have spoken of its generosity, I want to say it is through

one of its members that we won out on the conduit question. I feel so good over it that I and Bro. Spellissy did a somersault in his shop when we read of it, and we all feel grateful to Bro. Chas. Smith. He is a worker second to none, and I would only be too glad to doff my cap to him. That is something I was a little shaky on and I know all the boys of the Brotherhood are very much elated over it.

I see by the decision of the E. B. all locals have a right to charge an examination fee. Well, in my estimation it is a frost, a very heavy one at that, and a hard blow to floaters.

I read in the February Worker that the press secretary of No. 60 says out of sixty letters only a few locals wished the boys in Texas a success. I know we all hope for their success, also every other local, in my belief, wish the same, even if they did neglect to make it known through the Worker.

We are going to try to have our scale increased from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and the boys of No. 68 don't see why we should have any trouble in getting same.

Work is very bum here and would not advise anyone to come this way at present. There is nothing more at this writing, so will ring off. Success to the boys in Texas and to the Brotherhood. I am,

Faternally yours,

W. H. ANDERSON,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 71.

Quebec, Can., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For the first time I use my liberty as president of No. 71 to write to the Worker, a thing properly the duty of our press secretary. Bro. Grand President Wheeler has striven to set a good example in his agreeable letter in the February Worker. His advice and instruction are proving a great encouragement to all locals. Brothers let us keep pace with him and the great Executive Board and their excellent work, as shown in every number of the Worker.

As president of a small Canadian local, I shall endeavor to do my share by taking up a short column about the color line. I hope every electrical worker did not pass over this matter without studying the question. A union man is a man who at

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all times is battling for a noble cause. This is a noble cause for me or any other union man to battle for. If there are only six locals favorable, I am glad to say that Local No. 71 is one of them.

I believe, and I wish emphatically to impress on those who do not, that in not allowing negroes in our Brotherhood, we are making a great mistake. Why can they not work under the same jurisdiction as we? Have not the colored men been created and furnished with a soul as well as ourselves and by the same Creator? No matter what belief we have, no matter what doctrine we profess, Catholic or Protestant, have we not ministers and missionaries who are sacrificing their lives in forests and all parts of our land and other lands to civilize and take out of slavery all human beings, white or negro, Indian or Chinaman?

Brothers, is it because the negro is born under a harder climate than ours? Is it because he is expatriated from his native country to try and better his position, as a good many of our brothers do or would do if we had no organization, the only protection of liberty from slavery? Many of our brothers are leaving their native country on account of bad and unjust treatment and low wages. It must be the same for these strangers. To those who voted no, I say they have no fraternal intentions in doing so. Do they call that international fraternity? Some brothers do not know what it is to live with fraternity. Some seem to think that it is to be all the time fighting with employers and contractors, no matter how good they are trying to be. As I understand fraternity, it is the relation of brother to brother and intimate union.

I will close my letter writing by inviting all unions to strive with more interest in such matters. Remember my opinion. Help those who respectfully request to work with us under our worthy constitution and under the same jurisdiction.

A vote of thanks is offered by our members to the E. B. in favor of the new style Worker.

Our officers are:

Pres.—O. E. Lejare.

Vice-Pres.—V. Chenier.

Rec. Sec.—Elz L'Heureux.

Treas.—Ad. Bouret.

Fin. Sec.—J. J. Fleming.

Press Sec.—M. Dundon.

Foreman—Jos. Morrin.

I am, fraternally yours,

O. E. LEJARE, President.

Local Union No. 79.

Syracuse, Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As another month has rolled by and the brothers are waiting to receive their Worker, I thought I would say a few words. Well, brothers, we expect a very prosperous year in light and heavy construction, and "Sarah" ought to be a grand town this summer. Everybody is talking of line work. Cable work and inside wiring. Of course, this is only a hearsay, but I do know the old reliable C. N. Y. Tel. Co. is doing an enormous business. Everybody seems to want our new Central Energy system, and they are placing from 50 to 75 'phones a week.

I received a letter from Bro. Switzer of London, Ont., asking in regard to work. Would say, brother, we are not placing any more men at present, but have placed your application on file and will write you should there be a chance in the near future. We are having severe weather here just at present and the boys are not hustling much, but when the spring opens look out for the City of Salt, and should any of the brothers come this way you will find Local 79 ever ready to extend her hand to paid-up union men with a card. We are taking in new brothers at every meeting. Bro. Nichols the last meeting, and three more to ride the Auto-Go that Bro. Jack McGuire sent up from Rochester next meeting, so you see they don't get a great ways when Bro. Dan Joe's out looking for them. He rounds them up and no mistake. We are now preparing an agreement with 43, and I am sure we will both agree to agree when we agree to our new agreement.

I wish to compliment our Bro. Editor on our new book form of Electrical Worker; it is a beauty, and reflects great credit on Bro. Sherman.

Well, brothers, if you will excuse a short letter this month I will try and make up in my next. Wishing you all a calm and

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peaceful remembrance of our little wind storm, I am, as ever, L. J. CROTCH,
P. S. Local 79.

Local Union No. 80.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Please excuse this being written with a pencil. But the fact is I am stealing an hour to write this; so a pencil is the only thing handy. I wish this letter could be put off until after the 12th inst., as that is date upon which No. 80 will give an entertainment to which I have been invited. Not only all the men in Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity, but Newport News as well, together with all the managers, superintendents, foremen, and all the contractors. It is No. 80's object to get all employers and men together and then to clearly show the employers why it is to their advantage to have their men come into the union and help build up and sustain them as a union. Also to show the nonunion men what benefits they may derive from joining the union.

To benefit the employer and the men at the same time we must study our trade so that we may keep up to date and familiar with our work. We should become so familiar with our trade as to be able to take short cuts, i. e., take advantage of the work, do it with less labor, and thereby saving ourselves hard work and our employers time. No 80 has already made a move in this direction, having established a library in our hall where the members have free access every day, including Sunday. Along this line I quite agree with Bro. Kid Giles of No. 69.

What is the matter with our Worker having such articles in it each month as the American Electrician. This paper (where there is a large plant of lighting, power or exchanges installed) gives not only a verbal description of each, but gives the plans of the buildings, boilers, engines, generators all the wiring, switchboards and all the tests made. Now this paper, the American Electrician, is run by men who are not connected with the electrical business. Same way with the Scientific American and Western Electrician. Even if we had to pay 50 or 75 cents per year for it we could well afford it, for we would be supporting something of our own, where, as it

is, we are supporting something that we have no say in. Let's hear from some of the other locals in regard to this.

Now, about the negro question. No. 80 has decided, so far as she is concerned, there will never be a negro in the Brotherhood. I am like Bro. J. D. Mack of No. 88. We should do something with the negro. We should organize them into a separate union and should encourage them and help them to build up their unions. But for the sake of the Brotherhood do not take them in with us; because it will mean the lives of every local in the Southern States. The writer had some experience along this line at the state convention last summer, where we had a hot discussion for and against the seating of a negro delegate.

I told the convention that I was proud to say I belonged to a brotherhood that did not allow negroes in it, and that if they granted the negro a seat it would be the signal for me to take my hat and go home. Now, I say the same thing in behalf of No. 80 to our Brotherhood. There is not a member in No. 80 but what will do everything in his power to organize them along other lines. But there is not a darned one that will help to bring them into the I. B. E. W. No, never!

Yours,
C. W. BREEDLOVE,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 81.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Owing to several unforeseen circumstances you will find our letter somewhat later than usual this month, but trust it will reach you in time for publication.

Nothing of special importance has occurred during the past month excepting the addition of a few new names to our roster. The total number of new recruits is about 12, equally divided between floaters and those who don the toga of unionism for the first time. From among the former class we consider it a great privilege to add to our membership Bro. Frank O'Connell, who gave us a very interesting talk on "Local Organization" at last week's meeting. During the course of his remarks he made mention of the unity and brotherly feeling existing in Local 56, of

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Erie, Pa., and of the helping hand they were always ready to extend to a brother in search of a position who might perchance drift into that section of the State.

Among the brothers here who have not yet deposited their cards with us are Bill Bair and Ed Smith of No. 2, Frank Hageman, "Alkali Bill" Gassard and George Paradise, all from No. 21; Dan Shattuck, No. 44, and Bill Ingalls of 82, all of whom we think will prove valuable adjuncts to No. 81, and men who in after years, their course being run, and this mortal coil shaken off, will be worthy of entering into the circle of a higher (?) union of workers.

But the latest, and by far the most acceptable acquisition to our local is a nine-pounder, the offspring of Bro. and Treas. Jack Spain. At the earliest possible date Bro. Spain, Jr., is to be made an honorary member of 81. Maybe Jack, Sr., isn't swelled up over it, too!

The boys are all looking forward with most pleasant anticipation to next Thursday, the 14th inst., on which date we enter our new quarters in the Knights of Malta Temple, No. 316 North Washington ave. This is unquestionably one of the finest rooms in this section of the State for lodge purposes, and 81 as a whole feels very proud of their new apartments, but consider them no better than they deserve.

Our new officers have been regularly installed, with Bro. Harry V. Stock in the president's chair, who in handling of the gavel partakes of the nature of an old "vet."

Next week the Lackawanna Telephone Co. will have all their lines completed, and expect to be in actual operation, after which time we realize that it will be utterly out of the question to find employment for the same number of brothers as have dropped off here during its construction in search of a job. While we are ever ready to reach out a helping hand to a brother in need, we feel ourselves fully justified in taking this means, through the medium of the Electrical Worker, to put a brother on his guard and at the same time prevent his incurring of any unnecessary expense.

In our last letter we made a request that the secretaries of the different locals send us a copy of their by-laws, in order to enable us to determine some definite idea of

what we desired; but up to the present writing we have had no reply. Will some brother secretary kindly favor us with the same?

We heartily endorse the sentiment of the P. S. of No. 11 that we can find no better way by which a brother is able to enter into and become well acquainted with the inner workings of his own local than by regularly attending the meetings. We hope this will reach Bros. Hackett, Smith, McDermott, Neave and others whose smiling faces we have failed to see at our meetings.

With these few outbursts of enthusiasm we will switch off for this time.

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT W. KIPLE,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 82.

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Many people will be pleased to learn that No. 82 has woke up again and meets as regularly as possible. Many of our worthy brothers have only just come out of their holes and tried to see their shadow, and not a few of them have gone back to enjoy another six weeks slumber. Work is not the best here at present but just as good. Money is scarce and material high, practically no building going on at all. The boys seem to keep busy nevertheless and live somehow to see the weeks roll by. We all heartily endorse the sentiments of the Butte, Montana, local in declaring that it is an injustice to all traveling brothers to pay a large examination fee to join other locals when a good paid up traveling card reposes in their pocket. This looks like a very greedy disposition on the part of some of the locals who do this kind of business. I myself think this should be submitted to a vote by all the locals in the Brotherhood, as to whether or not this thing should be permitted. Well, enough of this for this time.

I will try to make this, my first letter as press secretary of No. 82, as interesting as possible. I know how much some of our worthy brothers of No. 82 like to see their names in print, even though it be in a testimonial for some corn salve or patent medicine. Much sickness has been seen

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here this winter. Brother Hinds has had much of it in his little family and he has the sympathy of all the boys. Brother Coon has also been kept home for nearly two weeks by the serious illness of his wife, but we hope to see her out again by next writing. Brother Gibson keeps the meetings at fever heat by reciting his adventures on land and sea. We have been away behind the times since the departure of our worthy and eloquent Brother Pat Crawford, who went to the Pan-American Exposition to work. We hope to hear much to his credit in the near future, for Pat was not one of the boys who are kept in the background. The boys are working hard to increase the membership of our little local. They threaten to make the General Electric men look like a lot of old maids playing bean bag in a weedy lot back of the orphan asylum if they do not come in and act like men.

We elected officers last meeting night and have applications for two new members to be examined at our next meeting. Brother Ingalls has not been heard of since the last hard snowstorm. We expect to find him as soon as it thaws. Brother Dewitt Milks has secured a rising position at Hirschmann's store, where he runs the elevator. Brother Sullivan is well and strong and has but one complaint, which is that the days are not half long enough; it gets dark before he gets home nights. (Note.—It takes him so long.) He is a good boy all the same and what's more everyone knows it but himself. Brother Smith has just left a position in Sidney and his handsome boyish face can once more be seen glued to the shop windows along Court street. Some say the north side girls were dying in dozens because of his absence. Others say it was just pure homesickness and a longing for mother's home-made bread that made him return, but he only winks the other eye and we will not be surprised to hear some day that he, well, that's another story, as Kipling says.

A good story which shows the ready wit of Brother Gregory is going the rounds, and in this case the jollier was jollied himself. When Art was working in Chicago someone, with malicious intent, inserted the following ad in a Chicago paper: "If

Mr. Arthur Gregory will communicate with S——, Box——, Binghamton, N. Y., he will learn much to his advantage, for he has fallen heir to £500,000 sterling by the death of an uncle in England." It is said that he wrote a postal card in answer which read as follows: "Mr. S——, Box——, Binghamton, N. Y. Please donate the small sum of £400,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, and the remainder give to the A. J. M. E. Church of your city. Signed, Art Gregory." They say it cost a week's wages to a certain party to square himself. Many of our brothers will be sorry to learn that Brother Thompson has gone out of the live stock business and has sold or eaten all his remaining Belgian hares. He lays it to the large number of felines which infest the second ward. Brother Vandusen attributes his insomnia to the same cause. One of the brothers says he was sent out on a job the other day and was told to repair an annunciator. One of the clerks timidly suggested that he also take some fuse for it. Funeral will be private, please omit floral decorations. Well, it is getting late and I had better cut this out for the present or I may be getting personal.

LITTLE BILLEE (FIXER.)

P. S.—It wouldn't surprise me in the least to be offered a position on the World or Journal or some other big daily on account of this.

S——

Local Union No. 84.

Atlanta, Ga., March 3, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it is time to write our valuable paper again I will cut into the circuit and let the brothers know what is happening around Atlanta. No. 84 is still doing a good business at the old stand. We have added about six new lights to circuit since our last letter to the Worker, and several brothers from the North and East have deposited their cards with 84 in the last few days. They are here doing work for the Western Electric Co. and other companies wiring some large office buildings.

No. 84 gave its second annual ball on the 22d of February, the proceeds to go to our sick and accident fund. We sold tickets at 50 cents each and gave a lot of nice

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prizes to the best dancers, which made it interesting. We had a nice crowd, a good time and made some money for our fund.

I read the very interesting and instructive letter of our G. P., and it called to my mind how inconsiderate some men can be of those who are shouldering their responsibilities and aiding them in upbuilding their interests. I don't mind seeing a man kick if he is sure he has got something to kick for, but when a man gets to be a chronic kicker just for the fun of kicking then the novelty of his gloomy howls wears away. I venture to say that if some of these calamity howlers were put in our G. P.'s and E. B.'s places they would soon feel like going off and hanging themselves with a grapevine. If there are brothers in the field who think our G. P. does not fill the place with the justice and wisdom that he should and believe that you have the proper stuff in you to fill that position in the manner it should be filled you should come out and announce yourself and let the boys know so they can support you at the proper time. For myself, I don't claim the honor of knowing a great deal, though I do think I know wrong from right. Now, brothers, let us not do anything or say anything that would rumple the feelings of our worthy G. P. or our E. B.; instead let us do all we can to encourage them in their just and honorable efforts to build up our noble order. If you like kicking, just have your local buy a football. You can kick that all day and will not hurt it and it will do you just as much good as it will to kick against our G. P. and E. B. Just think of the responsibilities that this handful of men have to assume. They are not in their offices for a selfish motive, and I believe if you had a grievance or thought yourself or local had been unjustly treated and made your thoughts known in the right way, there is not a man in that body, I don't care how humble your position might be, but what would take all the pains in a gentlemanly and brotherly way to explain and try to satisfy you that they were doing all they could for you and your cause without showing any partiality. Now, brothers, let's think of this in the right light, let us honor and respect our superior officers and lend them all the aid we can.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have told you a false-

hood about writing a long letter. I said this one should not be so long, but when the waters are becoming disturbed around the heads of our grand body of officers then I think you should overlook that one and give me space in our paper for this letter.

With thanks to you and best wishes to the G. P. and E. B. and all the brothers of the I. B. E. W., I will throw the switch, but will come again next month.

Fraternally yours,
W. R. JOHNSON,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 85.

Augusta, Ga., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

If you will allow me space in your paper I will make an attempt to let our brothers know that we are still in the bunch. Work is on the bum here at present. No. 85 is still doing business at the same place and if any floating brothers happen to come this way we will show you a good time. Well, brothers, 85 has lost all but eleven members, but you will find them the biggest eleven you have ever been up against. We are the real thing. We have had some knockers trying to put us out of business, but we are in it to stay, and stay we will.

Bro. Evans, No. 85 wishes you success wherever you go. You will always be remembered by this local as "Uncle Charley" Evans. May God watch over you and keep you safe until we meet again.

We have made some changes in our officers. They are as follows:

Pres.—H. E. Edenfield.
Vice-Pres.—R. S. Mills.
Rec. Sec.—R. M. Dume.
Fin. Sec.—Jack Miner.
Treas.—J. W. Cornnes.
Inspector—S. D. Cornnes.
Foreman—E. Lewis.

These are as good a set of men as ever "came down the pike." Well, as my oil has given out, I will pull the switch.

Truly yours,
JACK MINER,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 86.

Rochester, N. Y., March 3, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As our press secretary has been too busy of late to put a few lines in the Worker,

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and having been appointed in his stead, I thought it best to commence at once. I think there are others who are much more competent than your humble servant, and I beg to be excused for all errors.

As you can see, Local 86 is very lively and on earth yet. We are a trifle over a year old and making fine progress, in spite of the prediction by some of the brothers of 44 that we would be only too glad to get back into that local. We have the name of doing good work in No. 86 and are increasing our membership; we think we will stay by our charter for some time to come.

We have lost quite a number of our old members. They have gone to Buffalo to join Bro. Scott's local, No. 41.

At this writing I think our agreement for the ensuing year is in the hands of the contractors for perusal, and hope that they will approve the same.

Bro. H. Pierce had a very sad misfortune befall him in losing one of his family. Local 86 tenders him their heartfelt sympathy in the hour of bereavement.

The Worker, isn't it a fine monthly, brothers? I think we ought to be very proud of the work of our grand secretary, as he seems to be working very hard for the general good of all. All of us know it is almost impossible to please everyone, but as far as good management goes I think the records will balance with other officers of large bodies of men. Now, brothers, we have the Worker in book form that we can put away for future reference. As for the old form of our Worker, it was more like a newspaper, and the housewife, as she was straightening up the house after a fellow had left books and papers all over, would pick up the paper and throw it away. Not so now, as the Worker in book form has a chance to be saved.

There, the plug has gone out and I must go. Please excuse mistakes and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

W. R. C., Local 86.

Local Union No. 87.

Newark, N. J., March 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Hello! This is windy March. I must give you a little wind to tell how No. 87 is doing. We are all right and moving along

nicely, adding new lights right along and keeping nearly all of our boys busy, although a few of us have had a vacation since the holidays. Business is about to pick up here. I think when it does there will be lots to do and I hope the scabs will not get any of it.

I hear that some of the fellows that did No. 87 a bad turn working for the N. Y. & N. J. want to come into our ranks. All right if they do, we will take them in if they are not too sore (bad scabs). We have a new goat made especially for some of these bronchos, guaranteed to buck good and strong, and has metal horns with No. 18 cable so as not to lose him. Some of the very bad ones that turned the boys down when they had the little trouble a year ago with the N. Y. & N. J. here will have to pay a little more to ride this new goat of ours with the funny horns. But that part will be all right; they might as well come in line. They may have to hit the road, and if they have no good ticket will have to bite the dust.

I may as well tell you that some of our brothers and some from No. 20, while working in Newtown, L. I., for J. N. White & Co., running three barbed wires on all kinds of high ones, asked for \$2.75 and eight hours; could not get it, so asked for \$3 and nine hours and were refused, so they quit. They were getting \$2.75 for ten hours, and a killing job at that, sharp barbed wire. I could not see to do it for that price if it was me. It would not pay for the overalls one would wear out.

A nice talking gent comes over here to Newark to Gus C. Helegreest's saloon looking for ten linemen to go to work on this same job, but the boys were wise to his game. I suppose he thought they were all scabs around here. He met some of the boys and they gave him a good talking to and told him that they knew all about it. I was down to Gus' at noon and heard all about the gent. So he goes up to Mrs. Roth's boarding house on the A loop looking for the ten men. He tells the landlady he wanted some linemen to go to work. So she, like a good woman, tells one of her star boarders, a lineman with a good card, that there was lots of work for him now; a man was here and wanted ten scabs. That nearly jarred the gent. This

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is a union boarding house as far as I know.

I thought I would take a walk to see two of our boys that are out of work, and I met this gentleman in a store. He was after talking to the two I was to see, but could not convince them that there was a good job at Newtown, and I queered his game when I let out on him. I told him that most of the companies here paid \$2.75 for nine and ten hours, and with quite a debate on unionism he bowed out the door hoping that we all would get \$2.75 and \$3 for eight and nine hours work. I told him that at present I was getting the \$3 and I worked eight hours; that before long we all would get the same for line work, and not running barbed wire, either.

The electric light companies are the only ones that are busy at present. Nothing doing at telephone work this time of the year. The Newark division of the Light Co. have a few union men left on the pay roll yet getting \$2.75, reporting for ten hours and time and a half on Sundays, but five or six of our union men got out of there at different times last fall. Three that were on the committee for the \$2.75 and time and a half for all overtime got out on very short notice. The foreman did not like them; but still he asked one of them, why did they not ask him to join the union? A good bluff on his part.

Of course, the Light people at Newark pay what was asked for, but only to their old hands. They have men climbing, ground hands six months ago, for \$2 per day, and the old hands get the amount asked for. Big Ed Louis and Jack Fleming, the cheap men, get their \$2.50, so do a few more of the newcomers. That is enough for some of them; they will have to carry a hod if they ever get out of there. They are good ladder men. A man with a good card won't look at them.

We hear a good deal of talk and read in our newspapers in the city about Nos. 3 and 52. No. 3 seems to want to control all of the twenty-five mile limit. I do not see why the Brotherhood doesn't make No. 3 the home office of the I. B. E. W. and be done with it. To have power over Nos. 102, 52 and 15 looks out of the ordinary. Why did these three locals get out a charter, pay per capita tax and issue cards? I am an all-around man and am working

under the rules and laws of 52 and hold a card in 87. Don't see no \$25 go out for examination yet, but am willing to pay a part to pass through. No. 3 by law cannot control the interest of No. 52 and No. 52 hold a charter. I hope this trouble will be settled. The more locals the merrier.

Let me tell you of an accident that happened to one of our brothers on the 6th. John Regan, while working on a pole on Hamilton street, this city, fell and was pretty well bruised on the face and shoulders. He fell flat and is in a bad condition, but not dangerously.

We have had fair luck here of late, none laid up of any account, generally get about fifteen to twenty at a meeting, nearly all of the officers in their seats and the treasury holding its own. Our last smoker helped us some. We will do some more hustling soon.

As my lights are getting dim and the time is 12:15 A. M., I will throw the breaker and shut down, or our former press secretary may get vexed to see so much in. I remain,

Fraternally,

R. S. MACK.

Local Union No. 89.

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I want to have a little space in our journal this month with your permission. I see there must be something wrong with old 89, of Akron, Ohio. I wonder if it will be necessary to appoint a committee to look after 89 or if we must get out a search warrant to find the brothers at Akron. I don't know but probably the P. S. has gone to get married, and then it would be one of the greatest of impossibilities for him to find time to let the brothers who are counting ties or looking for a long circuit of shorts know how things are in the city where they got touched up by the wonderful old long-haired, limp-legged cross goat that makes the brothers love one another. Now, 89, I hope I may have the pleasure of reading a letter some time in the near future from 89. I will look for it. If I fail to find it I will come down and hunt up some of those rocks on South High street. Then Oscar, look out.

CHAS. E. MILLER.

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Local Union No. 90.

New Haven, Conn., March 3, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I beg pardon for not having anything in the Worker under No. 90's heading for February, as it is the duty of every press secretary to do. The first thing the brothers generally look for when they receive the Worker is No. 90's report. I had nothing about the New England conference which was held at New Haven, Jan. 12. I will state the most important business transacted. Officers elected:

Pres.—R. H. Bradford.

1st Vice-Pres.—C. Samson.

2d Vice-Pres.—S. Johnson.

3d Vice-Pres.—John Willey.

Sec.—D. A. Ahgreen.

There were three vice-presidents elected, one for each state, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

There was a law committee appointed who brought in the following report:

The secretary of the conference shall write the E. B. of I. B. E. W. for the permit to have Bro. Bradford appointed organizer of the New England States instead of Massachusetts alone.

The conference requests of the grand officers of the I. B. E. W. to give the New England conference the authority to have its officials to act on any troubles which may arise at any time in New England States to settle to the best of their ability, provided trouble or troubles are not referred to the E. B.

The next conference will be held in Providence, R. I., April 14, 1901.

We are adding a few lights to our fraternal circuit and expect more.

Work is not rushing here at present, three or four of the brothers have not been working for two or three weeks.

Our meetings are getting somewhat interesting and lively, so, brothers, come up and share the settlement of perplexing questions, and I assure you that Bro. Moran will see that rules and regulations are carried out properly.

The Postal Tel. Co. is doing some work running a cable through the city where two or three of the brothers have been working.

Sunday evening, Feb. 23, there was a grand sacred concert held at Polis theatre

under the auspices of the New Haven Trades Council for the benefit of the striking tailors who have been out over a month, which was a success.

We had a terrible fire here Feb. 19 in which four firemen were killed and one fatally injured by falling walls.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

HE CANNOT FIND IT BELOW SO HE CLIMBS TO THE TOP OF HIGHEST TELEGRAPH POLES.

Tommy Horan, of New Haven, one of the oldest telegraph linemen on the road in this section, was in town yesterday having come over from New Haven on "trouble hunting." The veteran was formerly a frequent visitor here and popularly known by railroad and telegraph men. Gray, grizzled and furrowed he is possessed of an activity that would not be suspected by the casual observer. On his way over to this city yesterday he stopped off at Lyme to make a test with New Haven and was compelled to lose his train. Horan knew that another train bound to this city would leave Saybrook, two miles away, in eighteen minutes.

The station agent at Lyme laughed at his proposition to run over and catch it. Grabbing his climbers Horan dashed away, never reducing the speed of his sprint until he reached Saybrook station, where he saw his looked for train just coming in sight. He boarded it and came here well rested. He has the reputation of being one of the nimblest climbers of the tallest poles to-day.—New London Telegraph.

This is taken from the New London paper. Bro. Horan of No. 90 is a pioneer lineman of this part of New England. He has seen the one or two wired lines grow to forty or fifty and we hope he will still possess that activity to which the New London editor referred for years to come.

Hoping that I haven't taken up too much valuable space in your paper, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. I. HILL,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 93.

Ottawa, Ont., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here we are, boys, in the same old place, kicking and twisting trying to keep out of the deep, deep snow, cold, frozen and almost busted, but still we won't give up. It has come to such a pass that we have to give presents to coax the boys around meeting night.

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Come, come, boys, wake up. Here it is almost spring, and the birds will soon be singing and lots of big jobs coming on, and here we are with our heads bent down. "Sober, sleepy, froze," what will the world think of us? Take off your coats and get to work and see if we can't bring in some of the boys that are doing us so much harm. Get a rope around them. Teach them the old words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and "do not try to cut his throat." If we don't try to do something now, we never will. It is time we had all these "scabs" out of business, and we must try and do it, too.

Well, brothers, work is very slack in Ottawa at present, but we are in hopes of it picking up in a few days. I think there will be lots of work this summer.

We are only ten in number, but are kicking and trying to keep on top. Get a victim now and then, but they are very hard to get.

I cannot think of anything more to write except that our worthy Bro. Charbauman is looking for a chance to go to Klondike. As to his intentions I know not, but it is either to get work or something to fill up the treasury. Wishing all brothers success,

Fraternally,

OLD MAC.

Local Union No. 95.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 28, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Once again I will let the Brotherhood and the outside world hear from new 95. The reason I say new 95 is, we had kind of a reorganization last meeting night, and a lively time we had. We also voted on the "skunk" question, and there was found one great big "O" for the negroes. Bro. R. R. Tripp is right about the subject in a general way, and having them join a union is all right (providing they are by themselves). I am from that part of the world myself and I think I know whereof I speak. A negro is not looked upon in the South as in the North and East. I don't think there is a brother in the states that would like to sit in a lodge room and give to a burrhead his good right hand and call him brother. It is true that in a great many places throughout the South it is a hard matter for a white man to work with-

out having a big moke for a bullie. They can be scared out better than they can be bought, and if it is necessary I will return and help to run them out of the country. It is hard to see a good member out of work and a scabby negro working. We have trouble enough without the negro, and what would it be with them? I wish they were all run out of the states.

Bro. Chas. Jarrett of No. 66 is with us, just blowed in, and is working for the Joplin Tel. Work here at the present time is rather dull, but there is a new street railway started, track work. The fixers' part will not be ready until about the middle of the summer. I would not advise any brother to come this way looking for work, but if any get side-tracked here, I assure you they will get the right thing done by them.

Well, brothers of 95, where are you at that you get jacked up for not having a letter in the Worker, and if you do not get one every month you howl worse than a mangy dog does at the moon. And furthermore, why do you not attend meetings? You still keep up the street corner rag chewing, and if you do by mistake get into the lodge room you will not say anything, and if you do it generally does not amount to much, as it is most likely to be some personal matter that is not allowed, and you get rapped to order, which causes you to get your back up and stay away. That is not unionism, and as long as you keep it up you will never gain a thing. You kick about your officers, and yet do nothing. Why don't you get new ones who will attend to their duties? Bro. P. S.'s, keep on jacking us up and I think we will wake up by and by.

Should Bro. Pat Kennedy see this he will please communicate with Bro. (Kid) Halcombe, who is still with the Joplin Tel. and would like to hear from Bro. Pat.

Last meeting night Bro. W. R. Dudley was elected to the F. S.'s chair, Bro. Foster being asked to vacate as he was not attending to his duties, but was out hunting "possum" with oysters and cackers for bait. At the same time yours truly got it in the neck to write a few volts for this month.

Now, Mr. Ed. and brothers, kindly overlook errors this time, as I am not used to

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this kind of a "current" and can't say how it goes, but I was told to do my best and here it is—what is it?

I would like to know why it is that of late all the different locals are squabbling about something. I can't see the use of it; if you have anything to say, say it, and cut out; don't keep on burning away when your carbons and circuits are in trouble. It is only causing hard feelings, and if it is kept up where will our Brotherhood be at? Let us get together with our hands joined in fraternity and brotherly love. Stick together and get the labor question coming our way again. "In union there is strength," and in union there should be none but the best of feeling. Brothers should look to their own faults before looking at others'. There is not one of us but what has more or less. We can all be improved.

Summer is coming again and all the wandering "jabbers" will be out. Well, good luck, brothers, but don't forget to have a paid-up card before you start, as that is what counts. Call on the F. S., jolly him and tell him what a good fellow you are, but don't forget to dig down in your "sock" at the same time.

We want a living wage and shorter hours, and unless we live in harmony with each other we will never better our condition. Remember, we cannot have it all our own way, but we might at least have a part of it, and unless we stand by our brotherhood and fight for our rights, as all true union men should, I am afraid we will be where monopoly is trying to put us, in slavery for the trusts.

Yours fraternally,

B. A. STEPHENS,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 96.

Worcester, Mass., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I suppose our P. S. will have something to say in the Worker this month, but I have a few words to say also. Local 96 held a smoker at the rooms Friday night, March 1st. We had some speaking on union lines and some amusement and light refreshments. Some of the brothers somehow got an idea that there was to be something stronger than ginger ale, so they

stayed away, while others came because they thought there would be; but on the whole we had about all the room would hold, and members and non-members all voted it a good time. We expect good results from it.

Our regular meeting was held Monday, the 4th, but not a very large attendance, and I find that nearly all the members not present were taken very sick about 7 P. M. and a few others did not think of it. If it was not for sickness and "did not think" we would have a full house every Monday night. On account of so much sickness in this local, some of the healthy members think it would be a good thing to increase the dues twenty-five cents a month and have it apply to a sick benefit, and it will come up for vote soon. I hope all those that are not able to attend well please write their opinion of it and leave it most anywhere on the first side street from the rooms.

We learn by the Worker that a vote of locals has been going on in regard to the colored workers. Local 96 has not as yet been notified of it and we see it is too late to do any good, but will say that every member present at our regular meeting March 4th voted in favor of admitting the colored electrical workers to the Brotherhood. I believe there are too many reasons why they should be admitted to enumerate in this letter. A non-union colored man is just as much in the way of union men as a non-union white man. I believe we should organize all electrical workers regardless of color or creed.

We are in hopes to have this local strong enough in a few months so we can charge \$25.00 for a key, not to the city, but to Room 19.

The inside wiring in this city is all done for the present, but still we find enough to keep the most of the brothers working or putting in time. We have all hours here from two to ten and get paid for all hours put in (or expect to). A few hours a day does not make much difference anyway, but at present if a man gets in a full week he can pay board and save enough to pay a month's dues.

We are glad to see the Texas locals making such a grand fight and we would like to be of some help, but we are poor. We

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tried a collection a few weeks ago for a package of Our Flag tobacco, but could not raise enough. In one way we can help you. We will agree not to send a man there for at least ten months. I am quite sure none of our members could walk there in less than that time. We wish you success, and hope the time may come when Worcester also will pay a day's pay for an eight-hour day's work. If that time ever comes this local must expect to stop dreaming and get to work.

Now, brothers of Local 96 and the other 160 locals, start at the next meeting night and attend every meeting for the next three months and you will see a great change in the way the business is carried on. How can you expect a few of us useless members to do anything if you do not attend? I notice it is the best workers that only attend once a month or two. It is so in this local, and I suppose it is so in all other locals. Come, boys, only three months more before election of officers; shows us what you can do and get elected to some office and run things in shape. They tell us a union is a good thing if it is run right; that is just what we want. Come right along, the smoker is all paid for, there will be no collection taken.

Good night.

A.

Local Union No. 98.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The February Worker arrived gorgeous in its new dress, and was thoroughly read, as were our hands after holding it for a while, but of that we will say naught, nor mention the "cusses" the mail clerks uttered as they contemplated the sanguinary hue of their lunch hooks, because we thoroughly believe that every one of the 160 locals will mention the fact in the March issue that the Spinning printery is setting North America on fire and promiscuously scattering spots that might be mistaken for some cabalistic signs of the anarchist fraternity. The new shape in which the Worker is to be dished up is certainly a step in the right direction and the journal presents a neat and businesslike appearance.

No. 98 is still looking forward to the good things that are to come its way this

summer, but at the present time the parasites, grafters, rural floaters, mushroom electricians and dubs seem to have the call. Philadelphia never had so many new faces in the business as now. Time was when your correspondent knew the face at least of nearly every man doing business in this vintage, but now he feels like a cat in a strange garret, for at every turn he is confronted by some new "phiz," and the joke is that every mother's son of them will tell you that he has been in the business for 'steen years. There must be an awful scarcity of bum wiremen in some quarters; they are coming in on every train.

Now, isn't it odd that a stranger can get a job, while old residents are walking around dodging creditors and doing the free lunch stunt. Not more than nine months ago a dough-faced slob with an English drawl and a barrel of nerve blew into town fresh from "at 'ome in Hingland," and he straightway condescended to help out some or any firm in the electrical business desiring his valuable services. He had not unpacked his trunk yet, when a firm here kissed him upon his placid brow and called him "my son" and placed him in charge of an important job, as though he was their Moses and their deliverer. Verily he was the whole thing. It is true that he did not make as much headway as a local man could have done, but this small objection could be overlooked in the light of the fact that he was an imported electrical engineer, a fact which made him "ne plus ultra." He lost a thousand dollars or so on the job for the firm, but this was too trivial, a mere bagatelle. Is this business sagacity? Is it good judgment? Is it horse sense? Tell these people you are from Oshkosh, Kalamazoo, Wounded Knee or Grimes's Corners and you are a prophet, your hand is good; but say you are from Philadelphia, right where they are doing business, and you get the marble heart, you stink.

When, oh, when will America and aping Americans tumble to the fact that no yap that ever came over was in any way the only pebble? Mayhap we err in our opinion, but agree with us that dukes, lords, earls, counts and other chumps of that ilk are only produced on the other side as yet. Europe still has the so-called

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"noble" commodity cornered. But we doubt not that aping Americans, like the plagiarizing Chink, would ere long set themselves up as little tin gods for us to crawl to and slobber over. For further information consult Admiral Sampson.

What a shame that so many contractors are demonstrating every day that they should be in leading strings. When a man or woman is possessed of property and shows a mental incapacity to manage same, his or her friends immediately cast about for a physician who will appear as a witness in court and swear that the unfortunate is not mentally responsible and should be put under restraint. This accomplished, the "simp" is lassoed when not looking and hustled off to some crank repository, and the relatives have themselves appointed guardians. This is generally supposed to be for the "simp's" good. Now, it is an often commented fact that those who are not bughouse when they start in the electrical business speedily become so, at least in the majority of cases. Now, for instance, what sane man will hire a gang of irresponsible boys, hoboes, drunks and navvies who are willing to work for any old kind of wages and expect them to turn out gilt edge work?

Your correspondent being business agent for his local, has abundant opportunity of studying the situation and drawing conclusions therefrom. He meets with plumbers, steamfitters, carpenters and iron molders working side by side with wiremen. Upon one occasion a painter was found working at the business, another time a paperhanger, and yet another time a horse doctor. The above is no exaggeration, but absolute fact. For the majority of contractors let it be said, however, that they are gradually becoming educated to the fact that the old saw, "Every man to his own trade," is a trite and wise saying.

All Philadelphia was laughing at a firm here a day or two ago that had wired their own residence for burglar alarm, bought a brand new bull pup and cleaned up their arsenal to be in readiness in case of a visit from burglars, as a number of their neighbors had been robbed. But, sad to relate, the wiring had been done by incompetents, the bull pup had been locked in the stable, and as the alarm did not perform its func-

tions, the sleeping sharpshooters did not feel called upon to display their marksmanship. The next morning the servants discovered that the place had been ransacked while the ponderous intellect on the floor above was calmly recuperating for the morrow's business cares. The cartoons in one of the newspapers would have made a wooden man laugh. That firm is now trying to explain about that alarm that didn't alarm. The alarm was all right, and their workmen are all right, of course, but somehow things didn't work. They will stick to other branches of the business for the present until the fun blows over.

A bill known as the "Employer's Liability Bill" was recently introduced in the House of the Pennsylvania Legislature by Mr. Jones of Philadelphia. It makes the employer liable for injury of the employes for three reasons:

First—Injuries caused by any defect in works or machinery due to negligence of any person in the employ of the employer charged with safety of machinery.

Second—Injuries due to negligence of any superintendent or acting superintendent.

Third—Injuries due to negligence of any employe having control of any switch, signal or engine.

Notice of action must be given an employer within sixty days of time, place and cause of injury.

A large delegation of employers, representing different employers' associations, Board of Trade and so on, contemplate going to Harrisburg to oppose the passage of the bill. Yours fraternally,

CHAS. SID ANDRES.

Local Union No. 99.

Providence, R. I., Mar. 3, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it has been a long time since Local 99 has been heard from through the Worker, I suppose it has been nearly forgotten, but we will try and get in line again. Things have been rather quiet here for some time, although there seems to be plenty of work and has been no lay off with the exception of the Western Union. There they have more foremen than men at all times.

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At the January election the old board of officers were elected with the exception of H. C. Riley, vice, W. E. Sedgley, as F. S., and W. E. Sedgley, Press Sec., vice none.

We are also thinking of moving our headquarters to a place where we can keep open house 365 days in the year, and have a meeting weekly instead of twice a month as at present. By so doing we hope to create an interest that will bring some of the old hard shells and others who now think they are married to the job into the organization, which is an uphill job in Providence.

Respectfully submitted,
W. E. SEDGLEY,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 102.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For the last few months 109 hasn't had any letter in the Worker, but we still exist in the same old place. Work in Paterson is just about going, and no more. At the last meeting in January 102 held a smoker and all present had a first-class time. Several local artists, and some from Passaic, furnished music and singing. Mr. Paul Breen, president of the cigar makers' union and president of the United Trades and Labor Council, made an interesting address, urging all classes of workingmen to organize. A representative from the brewers' union was also present. He was organizing the brewers of Paterson and trying to induce the brewers to make good union beer.

Our new officers are:

Pres.—E. J. Clancy.
V. Pres.—J. Colvin.
Rec. Sec.—Frank H. Holmes.
Press Sec.—Frank H. Holmes.
Fin. Sec.—J. Eldridge.
Treas.—J. McCreedy.
Insp.—C. E. Philon, D. Cussins.
Foreman—H. Earle.
Trus., 18 mos.—D. Dolan.

Hoping the brothers of 102 will excuse me for not writing more, I will close my first attempt as press secretary.

Yours for success of the Brotherhood,
FRANK H. HOLMES,
Press Sec.

Paterson, N. J., Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At the last election of Local 102, I was

elected Press Secretary, but did not get any letter to the Worker for the first two months of my time. Will try to have a better record before it expires. Work in Paterson at present is slow, but there seems to be a brighter outlook as soon as Jack Frost leaves for his summer resort. The Paterson and Passaic Gas & Electric Co. is lighting the borough of Garfield with eighty incandescent lights, which is the only new work being done in this section.

For some time past the attendance at our meeting has been rather slim. Brothers, you want to brace up and attend the meetings. They are getting more interesting.

One of the linemen who was not with the union during the trouble with the N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. has seen his mistake, made application to 102 for membership and has been elected. In the future we hope he will remain a good union man.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK HOLMES,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 103.

Boston, Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

From the sentiments expressed at our last meeting, I take it that the Press Secretary will get himself in trouble if no letter appears in this month's Worker, so to save all trouble I send this bit of agony. In the first place I wish to give our own brothers of No. 103 a very strong reminder that we hold meetings every Wednesday evening, and it is about time that some of these stay-away but pay their dues men showed up and lent a hand to push things along. Even the smoke talks when we have been holding in conjunction with Local 104 will not bring them out. Every union man in Boston knows what we are up against and the pay we are getting for it. There is no reason why Boston should not be a banner town for electrical workers. Why it is that in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and a dozen other cities wiremen receive from a dollar to a dollar and a half more per day than we do in Beantown. It is not because they are better workmen, for a wireman who has put in his time in Boston can hold his end up anywhere with credit. The reason, broth-

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ers, is very apparent, now let's get together and see if we cannot do something.

I would like to state that a committee has been appointed to work with state organizer, Bro. Bradford, in regard to bringing the organization known as the Association over to the union, and I am sure Bro. Joyce used the best of judgment in his appointments, but from personal knowledge I will say that they are up against the hardest kind of a game. But the committee are stickers and we feel sure they will win out in the end. The sentiment of this local seems to be to bring them in individually, not as a body, on the terms offered them by our Grand President. I will also say that we have made quite a gap in their membership list this last couple of months.

An entertainment committee was appointed last meeting night, and in the near future the brothers will hear of some rattling good times being held by 103. By special request, Bro. Bradley (the Ferret), was put on the committee; we all know that means rag time and plenty of it. I heard one of the committee say that he should insist on the agony quartette singing; when asked who he meant he said Bros. Joyce, Bradley, Buck and Barton.

At our last meeting a committee from the Bakers' Union requested the privilege of the floor and asked the brothers to steer clear of everything made in Furguson pie foundry, as that firm was declared unfair to organized labor. Their action was indorsed unanimously. Following is list of officers:

Pres.—W. J. Joyce.
Vice-Pres.—J. W. Barton.
Fin. Sec.—E. H. Chase.
Rec. Sec.—W. E. Sullivan.
Insp.—C. Tolford, H. Horsefield.
Foreman—H. Eidenburgh.
Press Sec.—J. W. Barton.

My next will contain more business and less wind. Resp. J. W. BARTON,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 105.

Hamilton, Feb. 10, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last letter this local has passed into its second year with a good membership and a bright future before it. Our grand president paid us a flying visit last

Saturday night, and, although but a small portion of the boys were present, we had a very enjoyable meeting. He cleared up quite a number of what were to us difficult problems, but after being explained seemed quite simple. One of the most thoroughly discussed subjects was the situation as it is in Canada. One of the suggestions that presented itself, and a very good one, too, was the holding of quarterly conferences in the different cities of Ontario, and each helping the other to weed out their weak spots until we have a strong representation of the Brotherhood throughout Canada. We proposed the forming of a local in Peterboro, which we hope soon to see realized, which would give us between Toronto and Montreal, thus dividing up the districts. Anyone desirous to join and working between Toronto and Peterboro, could become members of Toronto local, and so between Peterboro and Montreal. Districts could be divided in this way, and instead of having several small locals, a few large ones, I think, would benefit us both financially, and be a greater help to us in time of trouble in any of our allotted districts.

Canada should be represented at the next convention by one or two representatives. Toronto and Hamilton can send one between us, and our friends to the east of us can surely send another between them.

What is the matter with No. 120? We have heard some whisperings about you down the line, but we hope they have no foundation. What we want is more acquaintance between locals, more sociability in our locals, and a general good local stirring up all round.

The corresponding secretary received a pamphlet from Butte about the state of affairs in New York and Chicago, and other locals, which seem to be a general topic for criticism, and everyone has a right to criticise or ask about these things, and if they are not right we don't want them. But in reply, as to my own ideas of the situation, they are right to have this privilege, as these cities have spent thousands of dollars before they ever joined us, and besides have interests to attend to closer to home. I hope that the situation will become general until we can all

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charge \$25 for initiation fee and become as strong a factor for workingmen's rights as either of the two cities mentioned. A man depositing his card in either or any local of this kind does not need to pay cash, but can pay a small amount each week or month.

I will close hoping to hear from the press secretaries of our Canadian locals, and if there is anything I can do for you, my address is 177 Market street.

Yours truly,

JAS. DONALDSON.

Local Union No. 109.

Rock Island, Ill., March 1, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time for another letter has arrived, I will try and do my duty as press secretary. No 109 has bright prospects for the future and we hope that they will materialize to the satisfaction of all.

I mentioned in my last letter that we would have a dance on the 14th of February. Well, we had it and everybody had a royal good time and we came out all right with a few dollars left for our trouble.

Bro. Jim Dollner has returned from the Springs, where he has been taking a treatment for the injuries he received while working for the street car company. He is feeling much better, but he still has a short leg and a bum arm. Good luck to you, Jim.

Well, spring is pretty near us and about time for the boys to commence to thaw out and move around. I hope they will move in the proper way that will help our cause, as we need fixing a little.

Since our last letter we have the sad news to tell of the death of one of our brothers, Isaac Dickman. He died on the 24th of February after an illness of two weeks of typhoid fever. He was 22 years old and a good member.

Yours fraternally,

ED. LOVE, Press Sec.

Local Union No. 111.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 10, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it is my duty as press secretary to furnish you a few lines each month concerning our little local, accept the enclosed as my maiden effort, with the usual apologies, etc. Now that our charter has arrived,

I hope the boys will be a little more enthusiastic. We have twenty members at present and expect to get at least five more.

We have had a little "pilikia" (trouble) in finding a hall within the limit of our treasury; have one under consideration at present, however, and when we get settled will probably keep "open house" every night, making a club and reading room out of it as well.

Chas. McManus, an old member of No. 76, is now president, and if anyone can get the boys interested he can. I think they are all busy at present, although I understand inside work is a little slow. We have only one lighting company and one telephone company, but are bound to have more inside of three years. The Hawaiian Electric Co. has an exclusive franchise, which expires September, 1902. After that there will certainly be a big change. There is another telephone company just organized, and an electric railroad under construction, also an automobile company, that expects to be running by the middle of March. So you see there isn't a doubt but what there will be plenty of work for us all in the near future.

I noticed in the January Worker that Bro. Bradford, of No. 119, claims the honor of organizing the first local in the twentieth century; well, No. 111 is surely second, and if we hadn't been so far from the mainland would be the first.

Bro. Gitt, of No. 65, came up with his card last meeting night and gave us an interesting talk on the late strike in Butte, Montana. The following is a list of our officers:

Pres.—Chas. McManus.

Vice-Pres.—A. K. Disbrow.

Rec. Sec.—R. E. Frickey.

Fin. Sec.—W. McChesney.

Treas.—R. Berger.

Insp.—C. S. Faur, F. Angel.

Foreman—W. G. Main.

Trus.—C. McManus, J. H. Trueman, W. F. Dunn.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. S. FASER,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 114.

Toronto, Can., March 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Now for a few lines from No. 114. We

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are pushing along trying to get all electrical workers into the Brotherhood. At our meeting held on Feb. 8th last we had the great pleasure of welcoming our grand president. The boys were more than pleased to see and hear him. The brothers who read this have in all probability had the same pleasure and can understand what a treat we had.

On Feb. 27th we held a smoking concert. It was a grand success. Bro. Ashdown favored us with some music, both vocal and instrumental. His songs were a howling success, while his performance on the piano was most remarkable. Bro. H. J. Hurd occupied the chair, which I rather think he fancies, for he really likes to be Hurd (heard). We had representatives from other unions of the city with us, and all seemed to have a jolly good time.

Fraternally,

GEO. C. PECKHAM.

Local Union No. 120.

London, Ont., Feb. 14, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In looking over the files of late Electrical Workers I did not see anything regarding Local 120, so I thought I would attempt to give a short epitome of how things are up here. I also notice that your press secretaries have ability to become expert journalists should the electrical business play out and therefore I feel my own weakness in writing to your paper. As this is my first attempt I hope all faults will be excused.

To get down to business, Local 120 is in a flourishing condition both financially and numerically, and I think will be a power in organized labor in this city in the near future. We had a supper January 22nd and about 30 members present, as many more were laid up with the grippe, but a good time was spent. It resulted in increased membership to Local 120. We have not had a meeting for four months without new members being initiated, and Hamilton and Toronto locals want to look after their laurels or London will beat them out.

We had a visit from Bro. "Uncle Tom," who gave us a highly-interesting and instructive talk on the benefits of organized labor. Come again, Uncle Tom. Bro.

Frank Stevens was appointed local organizer at our last meeting on recommendation of Uncle Tom and will make a splendid one. He is very enthusiastic and I am sure will fill the chair all right.

Fraternally,

PEG,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 124.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 17, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having been appointed by No. 124 to the press secretaryship, which I regret I am not competent to fill, and am satisfied the union will see its mistake and make the necessary change after reading one or two of my letters. Here goes for a short one.

We are doing very nicely; got several new members last month; are having good attendance, especially so since the installation of the new officers. Business and strictly business seems to be the way things are going to be handled. Work is not what it should be, however most of the boys are busy at present, but this summer will undoubtedly be dull for the workers.

Sorry to announce Bro. George Garrett, our able president, has been sick for the past week, but is some better at this writing, and a speedy recovery is hoped for by all.

We elected officers Friday night, Jan. 25. I promise more in my next. Will hang up the receiver.

Fraternally yours,

F. J. BENNETT, JR., P. S.

Local Union No. 125.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Time is up, and I will hasten to give you a few incidents of Local 125 during the past month. We still hold forth and are getting down to business. Although the grip has got some of the members, they seem to turn out once a week just to show that they have got the grip on unionism. And say, what a time we had Jan. 29th! Oh, mamma! ham sandwiches, coffee, cake and beer, and a clever programme of speeches and songs by some of Portland's brightest lights.

The following is the programme as near

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as I can remember it: Speeches by Bros. Duke, Morgan and Bushman; phonograph selections by Bro. Thompson; club swinging by Mr. McNichols; songs by Bro. Fleming, Mr. Star and others. All helped to make the occasion one long to be remembered.

I regret to announce that Bro. Stade, who went to California to attend his father's funeral, is now sick in bed with kidney complaint. The union feels very much concerned in the welfare of Bro. Stade and hopes for his speedy recovery.

"Happy Jack" has gone out of the city and we all hope he will be a good boy abroad. Pres. Parker is laid up with la grippe, but is on the mend and hopes to be about again soon.

I give you a list of our officers for the ensuing term:

Pres.—E. H. Parker.

Vice-Pres.—H. G. Greer.

Treas.—Wm. Wylie.

Fin. Sec.—Aug. Flemming.

Rec. Sec.—H. A. Circle.

Press Sec.—H. C. Frisbie.

Inspectors—J. Fresnow, E. Slade.

Foreman—Wm. Aspland.

Trustees—E. Shearer, A. J. Anderson, R. Thompson.

Wishing all locals success, I remain,
H. C. FRISBIE, P. S.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 29, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir—I see by the latest Worker that I am up against the real thing again this month, in not having a few lines for No. 125. But it is no fault of mine, unless I was too late, as I mailed February letter on the 6th, but will take no chances this month, as I feel that life and limb are at stake. I wish to say that the new form of the Worker has met the approval of all who have seen it, and we all hope it will continue to grow, as I have no doubt it will. Yes, grow, as No. 125 is growing, and as we hope all other locals will grow and continue a growth until every honest electrical worker in the United States honorably carries a working card, and faithfully maintains the dignity of his union; until every disinterested worker becomes an enthusiastic and loyal member, and until every "scab" is compelled to throw

down his arms and take to higher ground. There is nothing like it, and I trust there never will be. We may have trouble now and then, but a little trouble at times is beneficial to organizations, as it tends to strengthen their weak points.

Now, Mr. Editor and brothers, I recall that some of the articles of the February issue were shaved a trifle, and I hope to save you the trouble with this one, so I will get down to facts and cut them short. I have read the account of the P. S. of No. 77, in part of which he states that No. 125 and others helped as much as they could, etc. That being true, let me say right here that if No. 77 would have answered communications from No. 125 more promptly, that she would have had less trouble from Portland, and that the transgressors would have been dealt with long before they were. In regard to this matter I wish to say that Bro. Snow of No. 125, who helped to give trouble at Seattle, has been dealt with according to "hoyle" and unless he comes forward in the near future and shows his intentions of squaring himself with his local, he will surely regret it, as the axe will drop within the next thirty days. Bro. Dyre has been handled according law, and with such evidence as could be had, I think received a fair and impartial trial. He is frank to declare his intentions to live up to his union in the future.

Now, with the statement that we have been coming down the line in good shape during the past 30 days and that we are still in the field, and propose to continue as long as there is work to do, that No. 125 is getting out of its long dresses is, I think, a mild way to express our progress for this time. Bro. Collins has no more need for a phonograph, so he says, and less need of a man that will connect his name with one. Bro. State, who is sick in San Francisco, is on the gain. He has the best wishes of No. 125.

Many of the boys are out of town at present and many more going out by the first of the month, but the meetings are well attended and much work done each night, although there is a proposition to meet but twice a month, which I believe will be quite often enough for the coming summer.

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Now, with best wishes to all brother locals, and kindest regard to you, Mr. Editor, I remain,
H. C. FIXIE.

Local Union No. 131.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I drop you a few lines to let you all know that No. 131 is still alive and hope that all other locals are the same. All the members are at work but one or two, and we hope that they will be soon. The S. C. Tel. Exchange is going to do a good deal of cable work. They are looking for the cable every day. I am glad to say that Columbia, S. C., will soon be a union town and to call the attention of every floater who comes this way to the fact that he would better have an up-to-date card. He might just as well cut his suspenders loose and try to go straight up as to expect to go to work here without a card. We have our charter open now with the expectation of gathering in all non-union men in this town. Then we want no more jonahs hanging around this town. If they expect to come to this town to hear the music they had better have \$5.75 to pay the fiddler for one night and month to come.

We have no gentlemen of color in this town who leave the ground. The local has done that much for us, and we hope it will continue to be so as long as the town stays here. The boys of the S. C. Telephone Co. refused to work last week under the old rules, but they were called back to work before they left the office by the president, and all went to work under a satisfactory agreement.

We have missed the smiling countenances of the four brothers who moved by card to No. 136. Sorry to say that Bro. W. B. Jolly tried to connect a ground wire with a red hot stove and severely burnt his hand on Saturday night last.

Wishing success to all locals, I remain yours truly, till heard from again.

F. D. COOPER,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 134.

Chicago, March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here we are again, and another month has passed. We have plenty of crispy

cold weather these days and those who have outside jobs are certainly aware of the fact. Our members think the Worker's new dress is O. K. It's handy to carry in the pocket and looks a dozen times better than the old form, and we hope the change may be beneficial, in this way, toward the upbuilding of our grand organization.

No. 134 of Chicago I consider is one of the very finest locals of the I. B. E. W., running along with scarcely any friction, the membership gradually growing, but not quite as fast as it might. Organize Chicago electricians and bother less about the outside cards. There are a good many good men who do not belong to our local, or I might say are not union men because they cannot be made to see the great benefits that are to be derived. They would rather plod along at starvation wages. They work just as many hours for their \$2.25 as we do for our \$4.00, and they get no more favors for so doing. When the job's finished they are paid off same as the union man until "things pick up." If they fall off a step-ladder and break a few ribs they ought certainly to consider it a pretty nice thing to be held up with sick benefits until they are able to work again.

Our reception and ball came off on schedule time, and everyone, without exception, enjoyed themselves to their greatest satisfaction until 5 a. m. Mayor Harrison honored us by his presence, as did also City Electricians Ellicott and Hornsby. These gentlemen showed themselves no strangers to the art of dancing. The grand march was led by President and Mrs. William Young. Cigars, lemonade and other soft drinks and a fine supper was served. Financial stock above par; receipts gratifying; committee yet to report.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can report a visit made us by our Grand President Wheeler. I feel like writing much about him, but also feel that our G. P. is so well known that it is unnecessary. His talk was highly enjoyed by everyone present. Brothers of No. 134, especially, take heed of the remarks of our G. P.

Work is about same as at time of last letter, no particular rush, and you can nearly always find a few men at headquarters.

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This story will be continued.

I am, fraternally yours,

FRANK J. BURCH, P. S.

Bro. Burch calls attention to the fact that only a portion of No. 134's working rules were printed last month. It gives the editor great pleasure to append them here:

WORKING RULES OF L. U. NO. 134.

First—A working day shall consist of eight hours, reckoned between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except on Saturday, when all work shall cease at 12 noon.

Second—The rate of wages for all work done except as provided in the foregoing section of these rules shall be paid at double the rate for single time.

Third—Double time shall also be paid for all work done on the following holidays: New Year's, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas days, or days celebrated for the foregoing.

Fourth—It is distinctly understood no member of this Brotherhood shall do any work on the first Monday in September, commonly known as Labor Day.

Fifth—No man shall be paid less than four hours' pay for any one day or portion thereof.

Sixth—Each member of this union shall receive the minimum rate of four dollars (\$4.00) per day.

Seventh—Wages shall be paid weekly for all time worked the week previous.

Eighth—When a man is discharged or laid off he shall be paid in full at once, or paid the regular wages for all time kept waiting for his money.

Ninth—All foremen on jobs must be members of this union.

Tenth—The work of a helper shall only be such work as can be done without using tools or without placing material in position for electrical use.

Eleventh—No member of this union shall work on any job where a sympathetic strike has been ordered by the Building Trades Council or its business agents.

Twelfth—These rules shall remain in force until April 1, 1901.

All car fare in excess of that necessary to reach the shop or office shall be paid by the employer.

Local Union No. 135.

Trenton, N. J., Mar. 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As there has been nothing in the Worker for the last two or three months, I will try and let you know that 135 is still in existence.

We are coming along very nice and we hope to continue to do so. Although our membership is low we are looking ahead for better prospects. Things are coming our way more and more every day, and in a short time we want to make No. 135 the Cream of the Wheat. Our brothers are all working hard to get all the electrical workers in the union. But it is hard for a man to be among non-union men all the time and hear them run you down because you were a little more sensible than them and joined the union, and every time you came in to hear them throw slurs at you and laugh and think it smart, but its an old true saying, "He who laughs last laughs best," and when we laugh we wont go behind any man's back to do it.

Well, changing the subject, I want to say we have joined the Central Labor Union, and also the Building Trades Council of Trenton, as there is a large amount of building going on here and we think it one of the wisest things we could do.

Last week the Electrical Co. here received the arc lamp charter for five more years, and I hope at the end they will not have forgotten about the seven employees' mysterious meeting on the night of June 4, 1900, under the Pennsylvania railroad shed, or in plain words, the birth of Local No. 35, I. B. E. W., and I hope every man around the plant will be a union man.

As I have never written to the Worker before, I will close with best wishes to all.

President—John McCleary.

V.-Pres.—Wm. Mangan

Rec.-Sec.—Wilbur Dorsett.

Fin. Sec.—Harry Brister.

Treas.—Nathaniel Mountford.

Insp.—Wm. H. Clark.

Foreman—Lorrane C. Hibbs.

Trustees—F. L. Morris, J. Mountford, N. Mountford.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. I. MOUNTFORD.

Local Union No. 136.

Birmingham, Ala., March 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The time has come again when I will

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have to make some kind of a report for No. 136 through the columns of the Worker. As everything is moving along very smoothly my letter will not be long. Work is about the same as it was last month. The Peoples Home Tel. Co. still has a few men working, the Bell Tel. Co. has quite a large gang of fixers working in and around Birmingham, and I hear they want all the men they can get for they have a big job on hand in Jacksonville, Fla. We have a few members from No. 136 down there now.

Business is on a stand in No. 136 as we have got about all the boys in line once more and I, for one, hope they will keep their dues paid up, for it is awful hard work putting them through the second time. I heard a few of them say they intended to keep a couple of months ahead, and I don't blame them for they got all that was coming to them. There have been a number of the boys taking out traveling cards and going to parts unknown. Hope they will have good luck wherever they may land.

Bro. Forty Moore left us a few days ago for his home. Best of luck to you, "40," hope you will come south again.

Bro. Dannie McManus, of 17, Bro. Pius Carpenter, of 89, Bros. Jim Moore and William Bodenige, of 143, passed through here a few days ago. I think they are headed for Jacksonville, Fla.

Bro. Arkansaw Bill would like to know the whereabouts of one James Horigan. He would like to hear from him.

The members of No. 136 made up a few dollars for the striking members in Texas last month and I think we will be able to send a few more this month. I am glad to know they are holding out so well and No. 136 wishes them luck and success. We have three of the Texas boys with us and they say the boys are bound to win. I understand that the floating linemen have been a drawback to the striking brothers. They went there when they knew the strike was on just to draw the strike benefit, and if all reports are true they have hurt the striking brothers almost as bad as the scabs have, and I believe they ought to be fired out of the I. B. E. W. and put on the bum proper.

Well, as I have said about all I know, I

reckon I had better pass this up for this time. With best wishes to all the brothers.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. BROWN,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 137.

Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, brothers, a few lines from No. 137 won't go bad, as I hear that some of the brothers in No. 20 are anxious to hear from us and have been so ever since we were organized, but we have had a little trouble to appoint a press secretary from our small roll of members. You see we did not want every member to be holding an office at first, but now, as we are getting a larger roll of members, we are better able to fill out our list of officers and let the anxious brothers from No. 20 hear from us. Work is very slack in Albany at present and by the looks of things I think it will remain so for the rest of this month anyway and maybe longer. You see Albany is a very poor town for linemen in winter and seems to be getting worse every year.

I am sorry to hear that the boys in Texas are still fighting, but I hope and trust they will win out and that very shortly.

Well, to show the floating brothers how work is in Albany, what their chances are if they hit this town, I will let them know the condition of affairs. The Hudson Riv. Tel. Co. have made inspectors of some of their foremen and sod-busters of some of their linemen merely to hold them in this part of the country so they will have some one in case of trouble. We intend to stand it a little while rather than hit the road at this time of the year. I suppose if this weather continues they will start men on the road in a short while.

Well, I guess I will close for this month with a list of our officers:

Pres.—Edward J. Landy.

Vice-Pres.—T. Compton.

Treas.—C. Hogebron.

Fin. Sec.—L. Cummings.

Rec. Sec.—M. McGraw.

Press Sec.—P. Conners.

Trustees—M. Priller, A. Mott, P. Tracey.

Inspector—A. Mott.

Foreman—M. Priller.

With success to all brothers, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

P. CONNERS,

Press Sec.

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Local Union No. 140.

Lansing, Mich., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Another month finds Local 140 still alive and struggling slowly along handicapped by a rather small active membership. Like other locals, we are troubled with the common complaint, non-attendance. Have tried every way to have some of the boys show up, but in vain. Have used kind words, cajolery, firmness and everything available, but they seem talk proof. They won't come. Now here is the last resort. If you don't come up like men and pay your dues you will be cast into outer darkness. In other words, you will be ignominiously fired. Am afraid there are a great many who claim to be union men whose only aim in becoming members is to benefit themselves personally and have no thought for the advancement of union interests. Now, the fact that the I. B. E. W. helps you to get a job and will keep your wages so that you can (if you have the inclination) get some pleasure out of living and maintain your social position, should be an incentive for each and every one of us to lay aside those little, selfish, personal motives and exert every effort toward a furtherance of the best interests of our union. In this way, and in this way only, will we ever be able to gain our victories.

Local 140 instructs me to say that we concur with Bro. Davidson of No. 65 in the stand he has taken in regard to examination fees. If every local in the union should charge every qualified member of other locals who happened along an examination fee after he had paid for and received his initiation, and had been led to expect that he would be accorded all of the advantages which our union is expected to extend, I for one would pronounce it very unjust treatment. When No. 140 issues a traveling card she certainly expects it to be recognized in other locals.

There is considerable discussion among our members as to whether or not a member of a state militia is eligible for membership in a labor organization. Can't for the life of me see how such a person can perform his obligation to his union with a clear conscience. For this reason, if his own or any other union should be on strike and trouble should arise demanding the

presence of his troop, which, being on the scene, harrassed or threatened the strikers, he would be serving to antagonize his own interests and those of all organized labor. On the other hand, he could not honorably refuse to go if so ordered. Would like to hear from other locals on this question.

Nothing encouraging in the way of work here yet, the Citizens' Tel. Co. having laid off two men. Prospects fair, if warm weather ever comes.

Lost, strayed or stolen, on a nice warm evening, when the thermometer registered about eight below zero, a young man about 22 years of age, color white; answers to the name of "High-Stick Wallie." Any information as to his whereabouts on that date will be thankfully received by No. 140.

There, I'm short-circuited.

Fraternally,

"SHORTY," P. S.

Local Union No. 145.

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 10, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For the dull season in electrical work, things have kept up pretty well as far as inside wiring is concerned. Outside work is very slow with few signs of improvement.

The Bell people are making some very marked changes. Heretofore they have supported what might be termed headquarters for a district of considerable size, but in the future it will be more of a sub-station. Their supply department here is to be closed up and Detroit will act as their source of supply. They are just finishing the new building here and the Saginaw Electric Construction Co. is doing a nice job of wiring for them.

I understand that Wickes Bros., who are boiler manufacturers and conduct an iron foundry of considerable size, have bought the old Swift plant.

I notice that a great many of the boys here are very much interested in what is going on at Buffalo. It would seem from all indications that there will be some very fine work done and of credit to the profession. Quite a number of us expect to spend a couple of weeks looking it over this coming summer. In fact, we are looking forward to it with much pleasure.

Would it be possible to have cuts in-

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serted in the Worker of the different stamps used on union made goods?

Sincerely,

WM. P. GOLDIE.

Local Union No. 151.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1901.

Dear Worker:

The hearts of about fifty members of No. 151 were glad and sorry last meeting night when we received our pro rata of Workers. Glad, because it was the first time we received any since our organization; and sorry, that I had not contributed to its pages. Never mind, boys, I'll be "Johnnie-on-the-spot" once a month hereafter.

Our linemen's strike is over some now, and we have gained considerable, although not everything we asked for.

We have a situation here something similar to that in Syracuse, I imagine, in regard to the dispute between two locals in the same town, over a brother with a line-man's card doing inside work and vice versa. My personal opinion is that all members of the I. B. E. W. are equal and should have the same privileges.

The settlement of the recent strike here was the occasion of a jinks given by No. 151 at a recent date. President "Dewey" Johnson acted as master of ceremonies, Bros. Murphy and Wiseman, bung-starters, and "Frisco Kid" Atwater, pianist. One noticeable feature was the bass solo by "Buck" Stanton. Bro. Thos. Flynn rendered a selection on the xylophone that was truly fine.

We expect to see business pick up a bit pretty soon here, though at present there are plenty of men on hand for the work.

Fraternally yours,

ROY F. B. SHAVER.

Local Union No. 153.

Galveston, Texas, March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Judging from February's Worker, which I have just read through from the lineman on the first page to "No Wear and Tear" on the last one, all the L. Us. seem to be pretty fond of hearing from each other, so I think I shall try to get in a few words for 153, from which the brotherhood has never before heard, though the chances

are they have all been wanting to hear from this "flood sufferer" local. Well, we are on what was a pretty good sized little island on the map of Texas up to September 8th, but since then it has shrunk considerably. On Oct. 29, 1900, Local 153 was organized by a strong majority of floaters, and started out great, but since November 8th it has been about as badly torn up as Galveston was by the hurricane.

On November 10th we gave our first grand smoker, on the 11th our grand treasurer departed for Germany with the receipts. On the 12th eight of our members scabbed on us, saying that according to Art. 7, sections 2 and 3; Art. 8, section 3; Art. 17, sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18 and 20, it was unconstitutional for us to go out; but we were ordered out by the Executive Board in sympathy with San Antonio, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Waco. All the boys in Galveston are out and are going to stay out until ordered back. The brothers here are certainly putting up a hard fight in spite of very unfavorable circumstances.

There is a great deal of sickness here and all kinds of work is very slack. The few members of 153 left are just able to make a bare living by doing any sort of odd job they can get hold of. The majority have long since taken out their traveling cards and gone somewhere else to seek a living. We received \$10 from the Cooks and Waiters' Union, for which we return our heartiest thanks. Local Union 124 also gave us the amount of \$10. This is all the help we have had so far. Local 153 has never received a cent of the Texas strikers' benefits, although the boys certainly need it badly.

Week before last the Southwestern Tel. & Tel. Co. laid off 18 of their employees. Eight of these scabs started out for the Pacific coast. 153 warns all locals in those regions to look out for them. I went to meeting last night and the boys voted that I should write a letter to the Worker and let the brotherhood know how we are getting along. As I have about fulfilled my duty I shall now try to make a short between my stomach and a handout. Withing the locals everywhere all success, and extending to all an invitation to drop in and see us if any of the brothers should happen down this way.

Yours truly,

BRUCE REID.

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Local Union No. 154.

Birmingham, Ala, March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, as another month has rolled around will try and inform the brotherhood how everything is moving down our way. Bro. Brasseur and myself have got the cable work about completed for the Home Tel. Co. and expect to leave this week for new pastures, though we have not decided where as yet.

I am sorry I cannot inform the brotherhood how 154 is progressing, for I haven't been able to hear from any of the brothers from Cleveland. Perhaps they have gone out of business or got rich and retired as they oftentimes do—nit. I would like to hear from some of the cable splicers.

I was surprised when I read the press secretary's letter from No. 7, to think we have a brother who believes that intermarrying with negroes would produce good results. He doesn't say whether the negroes or whites would be benefited. The only results, I see, the brother would get would be making the blacks a shade whiter and the whites a shade blacker. I think if the brother would spend a few months in the Southern States he would have a different opinion of the negro. As for myself, I am opposed to the negro belonging to the brotherhood with a separate charter or otherwise. Would like to hear from 199 and 157. Good day.

ED. DAY,
Press Sec.

From "Old Crip."

Denton, Texas, March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am one day late with my letter, but hope it will reach headquarters in time for publication.

The Texas strike is still on so I hear, but there is no question but what the boys will triumph at last. I see in the daily papers that there has been some more shooting at San Antonio, but hope none of the brothers were injured. They will surely win soon and then every member should return thanks, for it will mean a great deal to the Brotherhood. Glad to hear the brothers from the Atlantic speak so highly of my little book. The Electrical Worker is indeed very tidy in its new form and garb. I

now hope to see many more letters in it each month. It certainly speaks well for the editor and publisher.

Since my last report I have received the following for my books:

From L. U. No. 145, for books . . .	\$4.00
" " " " 159, " " . . .	2.00
" " " " 134, " " . . .	4.75

Glad to see a local union in Honolulu, hope she will thrive and grow strong. Would like to see more letters from the brothers in Canada.

Every brother who reads the book says "it is worth the price" and "has done him good." And it causes Old Crip's heart to beat with joy and makes him forget his troubles to have such words of cheer and encouragement. A friend of mine is going to drive me out in the country so will close for this time. With best wishes to every member.

Fraternally,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

Additional Locals**Local Union No. 9.**

Chicago, Ill, March 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Now, after the coronation of McKinley, a thing more real than imaginary, I would recommend the inspection of all guys and other wires, seeing that all are thoroughly anchored and secure to withstand any strain, may be wisdom not out of place.

No. 9's entertaining smoker was a howling success. Never before in the history of No. 9's attempt at pleasure-making did she succeed in bringing together so many jovial electrical workers as gave vent to their happiness on that eventful evening. By 9 o'clock 250 invited guests had settled down for a good time, when President Bro. W. A. Jackson, with a bung-starter as a gavel, called the meeting to order and with a few well chosen words welcomed all on behalf of No. 9. Bro. Jackson then introduced the first actor of the evening, Mr. Straus, with his Dutch song and dance. At this moment the ante-room doors flew open and through them came Bros. Collins, Bender, Driscoll, White and others, each bearing a large tray loaded with beer, wine, cigars, pop, sandwiches and other luxuries, all of which were nicely tucked

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away beneath the belt with neatness and dispatch.

The principal entertainers were as follows: Bro. J. Carroll, the Killene Bros., Mr. Hurley, Mr. Murphy, Messrs. Conley and Tierney, with a fine quartet from No. 49, also a five-round bout between P. Boyle and T. Ryan, and Hypnotist Raskins. Mr. John Collins, candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket, made a 30-minutes address on the duties of labor. To say he carried the house and all in it is no fairy tale. The political duties resting upon us are of the highest importance; think more about it, brothers. When all was over, four barrels of Gambrinus beer, 12 cases of pop, 1,000 cigars, 600 sandwiches, etc., were consumed by the compound condensing engines of humanity.

The last two remaining scabs in Chicago were caught stealing copper wire a few days ago. Well, I guess that is poor. You know us.

Now, about the insurance, in answer to Bro. Hawes, of Local No. 17, who thinks that the men who conceived the thought of having a Brotherhood Insurance was a conspiracy ordained for the purpose of creating new offices; and officers to fill the same, with a fat salary; that the Brotherhood of Switchmen was confronted with a similar proposition and concluded not to have an insurance in their organization; that insurance companies and societies were invited before a committee of the above organization to explain their methods of assessment, and they concluded that an outside corporation presented the lowest possible rate consistent with good protection. This sounds like the talk of electrical corporations to communities, that municipal ownership and operation is an expensive and pronounced failure without facts; that the prejudices and jealousies which have ever been a stumbling-block to mankind, and have ever marked the germinal stages of his decline, appeared in the suspicion of the fat jobs to be created at a farther expense to the Brotherhood. This insurance, as drawn up, provided for changes as the Brotherhood may direct. We would like the brother to think over how the one hundred dollars was raised and handled, and if it was not as easy for the grand treasurer to pay \$2,000 as \$100.

It matters very little which way this fund is raised, although we favor the assessment as recommended.

While we realize that the brother has got to be not only shown, but educated, to the fact that insurance companies, or societies, have officers and solicitors and capital invested, of which returns on same are expected from some source. Where did the insurance companies get their millions of dollars, from the air? Why, to say any organization, secret or otherwise, can give us as cheap and stable insurance as proposed to the Brotherhood, where there is practically no expense for extra officers to handle same, seems a proclamation of some vaporizing dogma. It has been said that man's progress demands that he should be cut off after a few years' living; that new examples of his kind, fitted by recent birth to grapple with changing conditions, should take his place and do his work unimpeded by custom or tradition. Therefore do not pronounce rashly upon anything new you may see, for, from the history of our electric craft, one should not be surprised at anything.

I believe the press secretary of No. 17, has a flourish of brilliancy in him, but misconstrues the virtue of the insurance, intended to inspire and strengthen the hopes that bind us together, increase the membership, and that we may leave behind at least something that will contribute to the welfare and happiness of our beneficiaries.

In last Worker did you note the vast difference of opinion between Local No. 66, which wanted all fight and no insurance, while No. 88 wanted peace, and exemplified the benefits of insurance? A brother who enters the insurance as proposed receives benefits so long as he complies with the constitution and by-laws. Any violation of same would cause him to lose his insurance. Some worthy brothers look with suspicion on whatever is new or unfamiliar in their range of thought, and if one or more brothers criticise the action of the E. B. or a brother they are shocked at the warped code of morals and mildly pronounce it bad taste. Remember, this is all done in the best brotherly spirit. We believe in letting brothers, or officers, know what we think of their action, be

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that good or bad. No. 60 has a press secretary of which she may well feel proud. It is fortunate for the Brotherhood as well as the above local, to have such intelligent and energetic material at the seat of conflict. The Texas Ranger has ever been noted for his cleverness. Your appeals resound far and wide, awaking the echoes of sentiment from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and from your Southern border to the remotest spot of North America. Our forces are now drawn up against a monopoly to enforce what reason could no longer maintain. Therefore, let not our brothers' cause be buried in hopeless ruin under savage invasion of monopolistic greed. Victory must be emblazoned upon their banners. This is the earnest wish of No. 9.

O—G—C! A new Worker. A wonderful change. Whoever is responsible for the form of our last issue will kindly accept the congratulations of No. 9. Although the cut shown is a little ancient in architecture, but all things considered, it shows, with no wasted compliment, that some one has been not only thinking, but working. It indicates the appearance of a spirit to which the old form was a stranger. Thus we heartily congratulate our grand secretary, and we believe it will meet with popular approval throughout the Brotherhood.

To watch the development of our cause, as each new fact opens up relations, and the consciousness of fresh knowledge stimulates our curiosity, that even the tangled web of our existence may be found susceptible of analysis.

Yours fraternally,
P. E. CULLINAN,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 14.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Another month has rolled around and 14 feels it her duty to publish in our monthly journal the fact that we are progressing in an A. No. 1 manner. We have some 150 members in good standing. At this writing all the companies are busy; furthermore, everyone is working.

Dan Binkley has been on the sick list since his arrival from the sunny South (on the cushions). I expect the varnished cars did not agree with him.

January 25, together with No. 5 we gave a ball, which was a grand success in every detail. Jas. Hamilton, with a posse of his friends, was well represented. We intend to hold another smoker soon, at which we expect to cut in a few new lights. With best wishes to all,

Fraternally,
Press Sec. 14.

Local Union No. 21.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time has arrived for another letter to our worthy journal and as I have been elected secretary pro tem., as our worthy brother is laid up, I will do my duty. I am commencing quite early with my little bit so I will not be late for the publisher. We are moving along in pretty fair style at present and see no reason why we should not continue.

We have moved our meeting room and had a lively meeting Friday evening at 232 N. Ninth street, where we will meet until further notice as it is more centrally located for a majority of the brothers.

We have several brothers working in our jurisdiction that belong to other locals. We would like all brothers who expect to stay in this locality to live up to the constitution and deposit their cards with Local 21, as we certainly do need their assistance. If they do not deposit their cards some of ours will say "why don't they join 21 and then I will pay up." So, brothers, get together and live up to your oath.

We have the misfortune of having several brothers laid up at present. Bro. L. J. Murphy is in the Chester Hospital to undergo an operation and Bro. W. H. Galligher also from falling from a pole and breaking both limbs. They have the good wishes of the brothers to see them out again. Bro. Ellie McDonald is in very poor health and it is doubtful if he will ever attend another meeting. He would be pleased to have any of the brothers call see him at 2212 Shamokin street.

Nearly all the brothers of Local 21 are working and a number of floaters came in a few days ago and are going to work Monday. We are holding Local 21 members off of certain jobs and hope brothers

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from other locals do not go to work on such jobs before consulting Local 21. They are Atlantic City Light and Diamond Electric Light Co. Work is accumulating in and around Philadelphia and there are prospects of a new telephone company to start April 1st, and when they do Local 21 will try to do some kind of business with them if possible, if not will keep them guessing.

It is the opinion of some brothers that the corporations do not want a strike soon again. When a brother tells a foreman he wants a job and has got to have it or he will call all union men off, and gets it and goes to work, I think, as others do, there is something doing. Good luck to his nerve.

I hope all brothers will cut their personal grievances out when they start for meeting, as Local 21 will not tolerate any outside business.

We had a smoker in behalf of Bro. T. Gilmore to secure enough money to get an artificial foot, but by some means or other there was not enough money returned to pay the expenses of the entertainment. We hope all will be men enough to return tickets or money and give some light on the long or short end of the entertainment.

Bro. Orr has taken a vacation to his New Hampshire home for a few weeks, with a paid-up card until April 1. A hope for a successful trip is extended from Local 21.

We had a good meeting Friday evening. Some of the brothers paid up several months' arrearages and some paid away ahead so as to be right.

On account of the convention to be held at St. Louis this fall we deemed it necessary to be in line to make an amendment to our local by-laws, to take effect April 1, raising the dues from 60 cents to 75 cents per month.

I saw in our midst a man from Brooklyn, T. Leahy, but did not talk to him. He said, "You do not remember me?" and I said, "I do not want to, nor the likes of you," and left him. I also heard of a number of others like him. Good luck to you, Barney, put them on the fling, and good luck to 20 and all the boys. The trash is cleaned out of 21 pretty well, and so much the better for us.

In regard to the insurance, how would it do to make it \$1,000? The floaters are on the go a good deal and a number of strikes last summer has kept them down on the sidehill pretty close and. I should say it was pretty steep for them just at the present time. I am one myself and do not know how soon I will be going like many more of them. Another thing, a great many of the members belong to two or three other beneficial orders and it will be rather hard on them if it should be compulsory in the near future to join the insured.

Good luck to you, III, and many good wishes for your future and better welfare, and the same to 65. What is the matter with 149, and where is Taylor; has he left the town? Jack, that secretary up some, and I wonder where 34 has fallen from? Get together for the time is not far away for our next convention. Do not forget the date and place.

Yours truly,

R. H. KELLAR,

P. S. Pro Tem.

Local Union No. 37.

Hartford, Conn., Mar. 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The strike situation with the Hartford Electric Light Co. remains about the same. The scab list has been added to since my last letter. Fred Quick, who has knocked around the country to a great extent, is the latest acquisition to the list. Those who might know him, or have known him in the past, will not lose sight of him and will keep in mind his newly added little scab. Work in and around the city is very dull at present; we are in hopes of something doing when the weather conditions are more favorable to outside work. There has been talk for some little time of the National Building Trades having a representation in this city. Towards that end we have subscribed ourselves as ready to affiliate. We were agreeably surprised with the Worker in its new suit last month. We are in hopes that matters are favorably settled in Texas by this time.

F. J. SHEEHAN.

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Local Union No. 40.

St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

All members reported working at our last meeting. Nothing new going on, most all repair work. Our cripples are all doing well. Bro. Bastian was able to hobble up to our hall, third floor, 5th Francis street, last meeting night. Bro. Bartlett is able to get around and Bro. Payne is reported as gone back to work. Bro. Noonan had his left hand badly burned, also his face in some places from the flash of a switch in throwing the same off a short circuit.

When the brothers read this we will be located in our old hall, 8th Locust street, as the trustees were instructed to secure the same at our last meeting, for every Saturday night. In all probability we will celebrate our hall by giving a social of some sort to the ladies and our friends on Saturday night, March 16. Bro. Waller's Sugar Town orchestra will be substituted by the Crane All Old Instrument Orchestra. They will be expected to play somewhat better than the Sugar Town fellows and also be able to respond to an encore if they should happen to get on to a tune that catches the musical ears of the electrical workers.

Press Sec. No. 40.

Local Union No. 42.

Utica, Mar. 10, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is some time since you heard from Local 42. I have been elected Press Sec., and as this is something new to me you will overlook the many mistakes which I may make.

At our last meeting we initiated one brother. There were quite a number of the members present, considering the few who have been attending the meetings lately. The brothers want to ginger up and put in an appearance. A union can't be run by officers alone and be satisfactory to all. There is nothing doing in the electrical line of any importance here. I would not advise any brother to stop off looking for work, as we have some of our members out of work. We had the misfortune to lose one of our most consistent brothers, William Owen, recently. Here is a communication which ought to have been sent in some time ago:

"I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to Local No. 42 of the I. B. E. W., for the kind attention and sympathy shown my husband and myself during his suffering, and also for the beautiful floral piece and the prompt payment of his insurance.

Respectfully,

MRS. W. H. OWEN."

I will try and do better in my next letter.

Yours, J. F. K.

Local Union No. 66.

Houston, Tex., March 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 66 has been having quite a little trouble with her press secretary of late; as fast as one would be elected there would be some business calling him away from the city, and the result has been we have had no letter in the journal for some time, but as I have been appointed P. S. pro tem., will endeavor to scribble a few lines for the March issue.

Our ranks have been thinned out to quite an extent lately, nearly all of our floating brothers having left for different parts of the country; there have about a dozen of the boys left here for California in the past few weeks, several of whom have written back from Los Angeles stating they had no trouble in securing work as soon as they reached that city, which was good news to us fellows here who have been idle so long, and has started some of us to thinking of taking a trip out in that direction soon if nothing turns up here.

We hold our special meetings every afternoon, which are well attended by all our members, which keeps us in touch with one another, and when anything new turns up we are all on hand to hear it. We certainly are having a long, hard fight with the Southwestern Tel. & Tel. Co., and have shown them some things they never thought of before, and I do not suppose they will be anxious to tackle us again soon after this strike is settled.

This is the first time the Bell people have ever been up against a similar proposition, and they did not realize the strength of our organization, but thought they could bluff us out in a short time. They have found out by this time that their bluff will not go, and the longer we are out the

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more determined we are to win or leave the field to the few poor scabs who are trying to do the work of competent men, which will never be, for the company has certainly gotten enough of their scab labor, for they cannot even go out and clear up a simple case of trouble.

We have had several accidents and quite a few cases of sickness in our ranks since the strike was inaugurated, but am pleased to state that our members are doing fairly well at present. Bro. Guy Alexander had the misfortune to have a pole fall with him while working for the Light people, which came pretty near cutting out his circuit, he having his collar bone broken and a general shaking up. He is now on the mend and, although he will be on the extra list for some time to come, will undoubtedly fully recover in due time. Bro. Ryan had the pleasure to shake hands with a power circuit some time ago, which burned his left hand very badly, and is liable to lose his second and third fingers; but he still has his right hand to give all the boys the grip.

Sister Moyer was confined to her bed for several weeks and at one time her life was despaired of, but with kind attention on the part of the other sisters and good medical attendance she was nursed past the crisis and is once more able to be up and about. Bro. Harvey Brown had the sad misfortune to lose his beloved wife on Feb. 22d after a long and severe illness, the funeral occurring Sunday, Feb. 24th, and was attended by the electrical workers in a body, who extended Bro. Brown their heartfelt sympathy.

As there is quite a bit of agitation about this examination fee, I suppose I will have to chip in myself. It seems to me nothing more than highway robbery for any local to try and impose a large fee on any brother for an examination, and especially when a brother has passed a previous examination. Some brothers approve of those fees on the ground that it requires plenty of money to affiliate with other labor organizations. It certainly does require money to do so, but I don't think it just to compel a few brothers who should happen to stray into the jurisdiction of such locals to stand the burden of that expense. Let all the members in that district do their part by mak-

ing the dues large enough to cover such expenses.

One word about the negro question and I will then cut out for this time. It is a well known fact that there are a great many negroes working in the electrical business, but as a general thing they are in districts where a white man would not work. Still I would like to see them organized among themselves and outside of the I. B. E. W., for should we take them in with us it would give them the right to invade territory where they can never get now, and our obligation would compel us to recognize them as brothers, which would be worse than wormwood to ninety-nine per cent. of the electrical workers and would not be tolerated at all in some places, and the result would be a division of the I. B., which would, nine chances out of ten, cause the I. B. E. W. to go the same route the U. O. L. did some years ago.

On behalf of our local, I kindly thank other locals who have so generously come to our assistance during our time of trouble.

Faternally yours,

W. A. KESLER,
Press Sec. pro tem.

Local Union No. 69.

Dallas, Texas, Mar. 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As Local 69, I. B. E. W. of Dallas, have placed the duties of Press Secretary on my shoulders, I will try to give an authentic statement of the working affairs of Dallas at this time.

The locals all over Texas have had one continual round of hard fighting for the past four months and are still in the ring. Mr. Pettingill, vice-president of the Erie Tel. System, in a casual way made the remark that he would spend one hundred thousand dollars, if necessary, to win this fight. If figures count, and the old saying is that "figures don't lie," the Southwestern Tel. & Tel. Co., or in other words, the Erie System have spent over one million dollars and they have not won any part of this controversy as yet, and as this fight is a fight to a finish they will have to spend another million or go out of business altogether in Texas. We have them on the run and expect to keep them that way until they accede to the demands of our organization.

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At the time Local 69 presented the state scale to the different Light and Power companies in Dallas, all companies signed a contract with the exception of the Dallas Elec. Light and Power Co., which was in the hands of a receiver at that time and are yet. As the company was in the hands of the court neither the receiver or general manager had the power to sign any contract, but gave the local their verbal agreement to pay the scale, which they have done until the 4th of March, when they by their actions, McGrath, General Manager, and Reardan, Receiver, showed Local Union 69 that they were liars and traitors by putting a gang of scabs to work at \$2.50 per day of nine hours. I think we can safely say that we have the best of the deal so far, as the trimmers and linemen from both the other companies are out in sympathy with the locked-out brothers of the Dallas Electrical Co. and we know that the city is in darkness and the scabs cannot keep out the trouble. The boys are determined and a victory will be the result.

Bro. R. R. Tripp, from Houston, is with us. We are always glad to see him, as the boys take hold with renewed vim and vigor when he is around, a part store away enough to last them until he gets back to us again. I sincerely hope that the brothers of Local 69 have enough vim and vigor injected into them at this time to put the fear of Christ in every light company's heart in Dallas. If they have, and will do that little thing, Local 69 will flourish and we will not have any more trouble, never.

Brothers, just one suggestion allow me to make; attend your meeting; share the duties and responsibilities. When you see that everything is not going smoothly be there and do your best to set sail on the right track and when you get on the track stay there and we will not have all this trouble to keep our scale of wages and hours intact. The bosses know as well as the local when the members are at loggerheads and they pick those times to strike their blows.

Brother locals outside of Texas, I see very few words of encouragement in the columns of our journal. You all realize a word of encouragement goes a long ways, and especially when you are in trouble.

Yes, Bro. Hawes, I remember you well;

how are you? With best wishes to all brothers, floaters especially.

I remain, fraternally,
FRANK SNOW,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 72.

Waco, Tex., March 6, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, brothers, we are still carrying on the great Texas strike, and it is a wonder the way the brothers and sisters are sticking, and we are just as confident of winning as can be. Most of the companies in the state have signed our scale and the rest will soon. The Southwestern Telephone Co. is still hardheaded, but I think they are learning a few things. It is a costly lesson they are having in the strike experience, but you know fools will learn in no other school except the school of experience. The Southwestern Tel. Co. cut over to their new central energy system the middle of February, and of all the bum outfits, it certainly was the bummiest that ever came down the pike. I don't know whether the fault was with the system, the management or the scabs they have been working, but the people were thoroughly disgusted, and was another hard lick to the scabby outfit, in fact it came very near being "the blow that almost killed father."

We haven't much to say about the scabs this month, as we consider them beneath our notice, but we would advise all locals to procure a copy of the Texas scab list.

Down here in Texas we are hoping to soon see the day when the carcasses of these white-livered brutes who know naught of principle or virtue thrown out to be devoured by the vultures, but I doubt if the buzzards would disgrace themselves with such scabby diet, and if they did the buzzards would soon die, or else like Jonah and the whale, soon part company.

We will pay our respects next month to the snobs who run after the bosses and who are afraid to attend the meetings or to think for themselves, and even if they did have a thought they haven't the courage to speak it. In the meantime we shall see what we see.

Respectfully,
PERCY VERANCE,
Press Sec.

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Local Union No. 89.

Akron, O., March 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Brothers and officers of the I. B. E. W., once more I appear as press secretary as we have not as yet found our long lost Nick Herwick, but have heard that as soon as he can see the green he will again appear in our midst. Let us hope so, he is a good fellow and has had his share of hard luck. We hope his hoodoo has departed.

No. 89 is getting along very smoothly at present. We are getting more lights in the room each meeting and hope in the next month to get out of the darkness altogether. At our last meeting we appointed committees to wait on the engineers and men running isolated plants. We will endeavor to get the isolated men in our ranks, if worthy, and to get the engineers to quit the business as they are doing more harm to our cause than the non-union men. I think this ought to be looked after in every city and town in the States and Canada. There is also the theatrical stage electrician who should be looked after, both traveling and stationery. Being a house electrician myself, I know how that stands. I met some of them on the road that did not know the difference between a volt and a box car, and it would give a man the shakes to hear them tell their experiences. We are also overrun with kid work in our city. The contractors are doing work for 30 cents per hour and having the work done by 75-cent kids. It's a fight to see which one can get the cheapest kid. There is one exception in town, however. We have one shop that is willing to pay the scale, but cannot compete with the 75-cent boys; so if there is no change made in a short time on our part there will be a hot time in this town and somebody will get their wiring for nothing. Get together, brothers, and guard against it.

When the financial secretary and myself went to the postoffice to get last month's Worker we heard a strange knocking. Could not make out what it was until we opened the bundle, and as we turned over page after page it became more distinct, until we came to page 36. We had to hold our ears shut. Talk about your steam hammers or boiler shop, it isn't in it with Bro. Harry Langdon in his poetic stand for

No. 45. I did not think it an article for the Worker, as there are more people than belong to the Brotherhood that read this paper. If there are any differences between Nos. 41 and 45 they had better settle it between themselves in private, as it does not look well in print.

Hoping I have offended no one, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

O. SHECK,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 123.

Wilmington, N. C., March 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker :

When Bro. E. C. Yarborough threw in the switch and started this new machine to work (that is L. U. No. 123) it ground me out for P. S., and I suppose it is up to me to write a piece for the Worker. Well, I will do what I can as I want to and am very glad to contribute my little to that very bright and newsy paper that I take so much delight in reading.

Well, to begin with, we are here to stay, in great big capital letters, and we will stay, there are no ifs in it.

We have 16 members now but expect to draw on neighboring towns and run our membership up to 25 in a little while. This union is something we have wanted in this city for the last ten years and we are all delighted with it.

I see in the February Worker lots of writings about the negro being a union man, and I see that some Southern men rather like them. Well, I would like to say right here that no negro union would be a go in Wilmington. Oh, no! Mr. Negro got too large for his own good in this burg in 1898. The white people took a few good Winchesters and 32, 38 and 44 bullets and cut them down to the proper size, consequently the negro is a very small potato in this place. He does just what he is told to do and no more. I do not agree with Bro. Tripp, of No. 66. He says, "Why not organize the negro so he will help us?" Now, I don't know what kind of negroes they have in Texas, but if we were to organize them we would be putting ourselves on a social equality with them, and if 20 years' observation of the negro counts for any thing I am sure the sons of Chinese sea cooks would scab quicker than a wink.

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I hope the brother will take no offense at this, but he should have lived in Wilmington for two or three years prior to 1898, and he would not want to see a negro again as long as he lived except in front of a good Winchester.

There is no work going on here at present, one or two of the boys being idle now, but I think things will pick up when spring opens. But if a brother comes along with a paid-up, he may expect to get what a worthy man always gets in the Tar Heel State—a warm reception.

Hello, Camp, be neighborly, and write to me.

If Ed Ward sees this, write to me, I have lost you.

I will cut out for this time.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN T. YATES,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 126.

Little Rock, Ark., Mar. 7, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir: Our trouble with the Bell people here has culminated in the action of the Central Trades Council declaring them unfair and opposed to organized labor. We asked them to remove "Red" or "Sandy" Smith, the "professional" scab, paid assassin, etc., who shot Bro. Blanton in San Antonio, Texas; and also requested them to unionize their forces. Both were repulsed, though the manager wrote the Trades Council that "Mr." (?) Smith had requested that he be moved elsewhere and that this would be done soon; but Smith is still working in Little Rock while good union men are roaming the streets. Unfortunately No. 126 is not in a position to hurt them immediately, as we could only pull off one man, the other two "supposed" union men still working, Allie Brown and Russ Campbell, refusing to quit work.

However, we are not disheartened at this and will keep up the war until we get satisfaction. It took several years continuous effort to unionize the leading evening paper here, but it was done and we are receiving the assurances of every one that we can make them come to tow in time. The independent company here is union from top to bottom.

Work in all branches is very dull just at present, though it is believed that spring will see quite a revival in the business. It is rumored that the Edison Co. will make some important changes soon and the fan season here affords plenty of work to the inside men.

I wish to take this occasion to inform some of the backward members of 126 that we would like to see their faces at meetings occasionally. Don't let our first little trouble scare you off. Come up to the meetings to make your complaints likemen, and don't complain about the union's doings when you refuse to aid them by your presence and counsel.

We wish to compliment the editor on the improved appearance of the Worker; it presents a "bang up" appearance and elicits compliments from all who have seen it.

To our Texas brethern we wish you luck, in fact we are needing a little luck in that same line ourselves.

Will close for this time, hoping to give you better news in our next.

Yours fraternally,

C. J. D., Press Sec.

Local Union No. 127.

Battle Creek, Mich., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I got left last month I will get a little earlier start this month and see how I finish.

Everything is about the same as usual here, work is slack, in fact no work at all, but there will be all kinds in the spring. It isn't very far away now.

Some one must have waked up and thought they would surprise the natives, as the worker looked more like a paper last month than it has since the organization started.

I also noticed there were quite a few articles in regard to the traveling card question. I should like to know from some official source, whether a member can be made to pay anything extra when transferring or do we go by the constitution as it reads. The officials of the order, it seems, will not come out and say the constitution is not right and they don't seem to want to say it is. I think there ought to be some one with authority enough

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to give a decided answer to this traveling card matter.

We had a smoker last week and I think that everyone who came up got their money's worth.

We issued a traveling card to Bro. I. Conrad which expired the last of December, and if it has been deposited anywhere and not too much trouble to the F. S., I would like to have him return it so I will know what to do with Bro. Conrad's name on my books.

I guess I have said enough to make up for last month. I will close with success to all.

DON COLE,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 133.

Detroit, March 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The first of May
Three dollars a day,
That's what we say.
Eight hours a work day,
Double time for Sunday.
The contractors must pay
Every Saturday.

The above are the principal things we expect to pull the first of May. Our agreement has been presented to the contractors and all seem very favorably impressed with it. In fact, some of them seem as pleased as we do ourselves to think that at last Detroit is to follow in the footsteps of other cities and pay living wages.

Business is a little quiet at present, but prospects for the future are very bright.

No. 133 is still doing a rushing business and rapidly pushing her way to the front. Do not be surprised if you hear some day No. 133 spoken of as one of the foremost local unions in the country.

Well, Mr. Editor, I believe in short letters, so will stop right here.

Yours fraternally,
F. W. RAYMOND.

Local Union No. 138.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

L. U. 138 meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, cor. Berry and Clinton streets, Olympia Band hall. We are getting along nicely and adding a new light to our fra-

ternal circuit every now and then. There are still a few more on the outside, but we hope to round them up and get them in line before many moons.

Business is not rushing here in the electrical line, but I believe all the boys are working, or at least none were reported idle at our last meeting.

Was very glad to see such a good turnout at our last meeting and wish the boys would all show up at every meeting. It helps to move things along and make the meetings more interesting. Was very glad to see Bro. Couligan at our last meeting. He is a red hot one, and I am always glad to see him take the floor. The way he can talk, when he gets started, about "bottle washers" doing electric work would make a phonograph turn green with envy.

It is the desire of L. U. 138 to make known through the columns of the Worker that we will recognize all paid-up traveling cards issued by any other local without an extra fee, and we demand that the cards issued by our local be recognized in the same way according to our continuation.

The local that tries to hold up a member of 138 for ten or twenty dollars, more or less, will certainly be given a "hot time." We do not believe in the E. B. granting "special privileges" to any local wherever it may be or wherever it may be located. If the E. B. have granted this privilege to any local, it is our unanimous opinion that they have made a mistake and should rectify it. Why should not all locals live up to the laws of our constitution? We believe that a brother with a traveling card should in all cases be treated as a brother and not be held up for what may be his last dollar by the local he visits.

Fraternally yours,
S. W. BELL,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 142.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time has come once more to let the brothers know what is going on in this part of the Mountain State, I will endeavor in my humble way to do so. To begin with, although work is pretty fair here, we still have a few brothers idle. The new National Tel. Co. are building here at present, but the supply of fixers has been

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ahead of the demand and I would not advise any fixers to leave good jobs to come here. This company is paying first-class fixers \$2.50 per nine hours and working nothing but first-class men and putting up a first-class exchange.

A great many of our brothers will be surprised and pleased to read that our old fellow workman, Mr. Henry Fallon, has played a trick on us. On the 18th day of February he was united in marriage to Miss Kate McDermott, a highly respected and popular lady of Wheeling. The wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride's sister at Cameron, W. Va., so we did not get a chance at Henry, but the next one that fools us will be a dandy. Well, long life and happiness, Henry, is the earnest wish of all who know you.

Bro. James VanSise left for Erie to-day, having recovered from his recent illness. All the brothers extend their sympathy and good wishes to Bro. Jerry Lynch, who is laid up in Baltimore from a fall received some time ago. That's a time you took a drop too much, Jerry. Brothers of L. U. 27, take good care of him as he is true blue.

Say, Local No. 50, of Belleville, ginger up that F. S. of yours. We have got a brother here without his card. He has sent dues to your local once to my knowledge, and he claims twice. His name is Fred Kingan. Now, don't get offended if it is your fault, correct it and hurry up, and if it ain't your fault, accept my apology.

Well, as that is all the news I can think of, I guess I will give the negro business a jar as I see that a few of our brothers in the East are feeling a little tender toward cuffy, but they don't know what the negro is in the South, so I will excuse them. But if Mr. Burr Head wants to join a union, let him join one of his own, for I won't be a member of any organization with him. Not that I do not grant him the right to live the same as myself and I would be glad to see him advance himself, for he needs advancement very, very bad, especially in the Southern States. To make a long story short, if he is good enough to belong to a lodge with you why he is good enough to work with you, and if he is good enough to work with he is good enough to eat and sleep with, and if you want him

any closer marry him into your family. He is not my equal in my estimation any way, but I suppose it is something like a Dutchman and his limburger, it's all in the way you are raised. So let up about the negro until you know his race and then your tune will change.

By the way, Bro. Sherman, the Worker is now a very pretty book, but it is a puzzle to me where you got "Bones" Kennedy's picture for the cover. Say, Red Likes, let's hear from you, wherever you are.

Local 142 is all the time coming up, cutting in new lights every meeting. Union men are like the wild flowers in this neck of the woods, the faster you pluck 'em the faster they grow. The Bell brings in a gang that is non-union and in a week they are all union. Ain't that funny? The inside wiremen don't seem to want to help themselves, but that is their lookout, not ours.

I will close with best wishes for our Texas brothers. Stick to 'em, Texas, like death to a monkey. Well, my pipe is out and I haven't got any more coke so I guess I will hit the feathers. When I have another dream like this I will let you know.

Ta ta,

SPLICER.

Local Union No. 145.

Saginaw, Mich., March 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We were very pleasantly surprised last month when the Worker came to hand to see the fine new cover it is adorned with. Local 145 takes pleasure in congratulating you upon its attractive appearance.

News is not over plentiful with us at present, but we are on the move and manage to keep on the bright and sunny side of life. We are striving to make a specialty of electrical discussion at our meetings. It is our aim to make them attractive and interesting as well as practical. We find a blackboard a great help, because we can gain a much clearer understanding of some subjects from a diagram than from a verbal description.

We had a smoker last Wednesday in connection with our meeting and the boys all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

We have been rather unfortunate in the past few months as several of our boys

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have found it necessary to move out. Our president, F. H. Friant, left us last month so the duties of the office have devolved upon me. Wm. Jones was elected vice-president.

It shall be our aim to stand by the constitution and do all in our power to promote the interests of the electrical workers.

Sincerely,
WM. P. GOLDIE,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 146.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 10, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 146 tender their congratulations to our esteemed Electrical Worker in its new suit and wish it success.

I am very sorry to state that work here at present is at a standstill, nothing doing, you might say, at all. There are now about twelve linemen around town doing nothing, and about the same number of inside workers walking the streets looking for something to do. Therefore, if any of the brothers are anticipating a change or employment, I assure them that Bridgeport, Conn., is a very poor place to head for just at present.

Several of the boys have been down with the grip, I am sorry to say, and Bro. Shepherd one day failed to make proper connections with the ladder and fell to the earth, coming out second best with a sprained ankle.

Fraternally yours,
E. B. M.

Local Union No. 156.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 5, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The members of 156 were agreeably surprised to receive the Worker in its new form and it is the verdict that the paper is very neat and attractive.

This month finds us still fighting for our just rights. The local trouble with the construction companies is still unsettled and some of our members will be free to seek employment elsewhere when an agreement is finally reached, as they will be boycotted by the bosses because they dared to stand up for what they knew to be their just dues. The bosses term them "agitators" and say they are dangerous and must go. The fight against the Tele-

phone Co. is still on throughout the state.

"Uncle" Jack Olmstead of 61 was with us a few days last week and the boys were all glad to see him. Bro. Wolf blew into town recently and flashed a "piece of green" bearing the seal of 136 of Birmingham, Ala., and was consequently made to feel at home with the members of 156. He is now doing a little fancy climbing for the Fort Worth Light and Power Co. Our worthy president, Martin Doscher, has accepted a position with the Light Co. of Bowie, Tex., and moved with his family to that place. All the boys wish him success in his new position. Bro. W. J. Richardson has been elected president for the unexpired term.

We were glad to note the ruling of the N. B. T. C. in regard to conduit work and feel that justice has at last been done. Guess this will do to show that 156 is still on earth, so will close with best wishes for all the boys. JAS. R. HANCOCK,

Press Sec.

A Word from Denver.

Denver, Col., Feb. 9, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In the December issue of your valuable magazine I note that some of my old California friends asked as to my whereabouts. I answer that I am in Denver, with the Lacombe Electric Light Co., and am as busy as could be desired, with no chance to "get cold feet." This is strictly a new company and is a going concern from start to finish. When completed, and that will be very soon, it will have one of the finest electrical plants in the West. That old warhorse, Ed D. Parker, is the general foreman, and he has rounded up a lot of his old Western Union men, including Sherman Stokes, Jim Hickey and Bros. Bill Button (the man with an impediment in his speech, and who sometimes forgets to turn off the gas when he stops talking), Pat Brown (who no longer sleeps in haystacks), Tom Mannix (the rag-pickers' terror), and Bert Flack. The latter is rapidly recovering from his late parachute dive from a 60-foot pole. By the way, this company is using "tall timber," 35 to 80 feet, from the Western Slope.

The general superintendent of the company is well and favorably known to nearly

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all electrical workers—John Brannen—and he will add very much to his laurels by the present work he is engaged in. With him there is nothing too good for the boys, and he lately gave all linemen an advance in wages, without a request or a demand being made.

I note with pleasure the successful issue of the strikes in California, and that the boys were all loyal to their cause. I hope they may always continue in this line. Unionism is gaining here, and we are confident that hereafter there will be no more bad breaks, similar to those which occurred at Colorado Springs a few weeks ago. Bro. Jack Kline is here, and with the Telephone Co. Bro. Jack Olmstead has gone to Texas, hoping to find a climate suitable to his wardrobe.

Bro. McCormick, formerly of Los Angeles, is here, and is "clubbing" for the City Fire Alarm. Bro. Dave Reed, city electrician, has been under the weather, and explains it by saying that he "grounded on the negative side."

There is a good lot of linemen in the State, and they generally find employment, possibly because they all carry paid-up cards.

The weather is sharp enough here now to suit an Alaskan, and I frequently think of the balmy breezes of the Pacific—the orange groves of Southern California, and would not object to building a few more lines in the vicinity of the "kite-shaped tracks."

With kindest regards to yourself and all the brothers, Yours truly,

"UNCLE BEN."

NINETEENTH CENTURY MOVEMENT.

In a general way the history of the so-called labor movement can be said to have been made in the century just closed, although previous to that the need of organization and concerted effort had been felt by the toilers of the earth in their struggles for sustenance. But the time had not arrived for perfect or effective union, and the little that was accomplished to bring about better conditions was done by occasional uprisings of men driven desperate by their hardships. The first attempt of the laboring classes to assert what they deemed their peculiar rights was the or-

ganization of bodies known as guilds. Long before guilds of working people were formed, however, there had been guilds of merchants and religionists. But craftsmen were not permitted to join these guilds.

It is asserted that the organized labor movement as it is known to-day was first started in Massachusetts, when, in September, 1832, a meeting of farmers and mechanics was held in the statehouse, Boston. This meeting was called to protest against the excessive hours of labor required daily of the mechanics and other manual workers and against imprisonment for debt. The meeting was the result of considerable agitation and friction between capital and labor, which caused one writer of that day to remark, "The American laborers resist the continuation of this prevailing economic system which gives even to a single daring capitalist in any one of the trades the power of reducing the incomes of all persons engaged in it."

The first trade union, American at least, was organized on January 21, 1834, in the rooms of the common council of Boston. In March following a constitution had been drafted and ratified and then, imbued with a devotional spirit, the members of the union decided to hold religious services on July 4.

The labor movement spread throughout the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts and, although it met with many rebuffs, refused to give up the ghost. Even the women workers became interested in it, and the first union strike on record occurred in Lowell, Mass., about 1849. It was a strike of factory girls against a reduction of wages, and one girl, 11 years old, was characterized as the "ringleader." These girls must have been not only aggressive, but also possessed their full share of brains, because they published a small newspaper called "The Offering." Its motto was, "The Worm of the earth may look up to the stars."

The first national central body of mechanics organized in this country was that of the blacksmiths and machinists, which was formed in 1859. In the same year the iron molders signified their intention of forming a national union and applied to the United States government for a charter, but their application was refused. The

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breaking out of the War of the Rebellion did much to retard the labor movement in America, although in 1860 as many as twenty-five or thirty trades had formed national organizations. Four years later the first convention or congress of trades unions was held in Cincinnati, and similar meetings were held in Philadelphia and Chicago. The result of these meetings of the labor unions was the beginning of the agitation for the eight-hour workday. About the same year the agitation for organization spread among the employes of the railroads, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the most powerful and influential labor bodies in the world, was formed. Ten years later the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was organized, and the movement then became general all along the line of the mechanical trades. It even reached the miners of the west, and so successfully did they accomplish the objects of organization that from 1875 to 1880 they kept the wages of manual labor in the mines at \$5 a day.

By this time other trades not only had their local unions in all the cities and larger towns of the country, but many of them had formed national organizations, including the cigar makers and printers. The Knights of Labor, a national body, was also formed. This organization, which became a powerful one, was founded as an educational order by Uriah Stevens, but it became rather an aggressive organization and played a prominent part in a number of great strikes. At one time it was said to have reached a membership of nearly a million, but its power and influence waned largely through dissensions among its leaders, until now it has only a remnant of its former greatness. Since then the labor movement has grown apace, and other great organizations, some international in their scope, have come to the front, among them the American Federation of Labor, with a membership of 1,000,000 and with affiliated unions in all parts of the country. Business relations have also been formed with the great labor organizations of Europe, especially those of great Britain, until today organized labor is no longer an experiment, but an established fact which enters into the life of the nation. In no

branch of industry has the labor movement spread more widely than among the employees of the great railroads. Almost every employee in one or other of the mechanical departments of the railroads is a member of a union. There is not only the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, but other railway organizations.—G. R. Kelly in New York Tribune.

**A MAN RUNS INTO A DROPPED LIGHT
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.**

The right of electric-light companies to lower arc lamps in the streets for trimming has been triumphantly upheld in the State of New York after a lower court had held adversely. The principle was involved in the case of Smalley against the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company, and the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has reversed the judgment which the trial term rendered in favor of the plaintiff, who, while riding a bicycle on one of the streets of Yonkers, came into collision with one of the electric lamps of the defendant, which had been or was being lowered for the purpose of cleaning and supplying new carbons. The rule is well established, says the court, that there is no presumption of negligence, and that to justify the submission of that question to the jury there must be more than a mere surmise that there may have been negligence on the part of the defendant. Likewise, it is equally well settled that a judge will not be justified in leaving a case to the jury when the plaintiff's evidence is equally consistent with the absence as with the existence of negligence in the defendant. Tried by this test, the court holds the plaintiff gave no evidence which even tended to show that there was any negligence on the part of the defendant. There is no doubt, it declares, that the defendant had a right, through its servants and employees, to maintain the electric-light plant and to clean and replenish the lamps upon the streets in the manner testified to by its witnesses, and the mere fact that the plaintiff came into collision with one of the lamps while being lowered for the purpose of putting the lamp in trim raised no presumption of negligence. He must prove something which warranted the inference

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of negligence, and not leave his case upon facts just as consistent with care and prudence as with the opposite. The evidence made no suggestion that the lamp was not lowered in the ordinary manner or that there was any conduct on the part of the defendant's servant which was in itself negligent, and the submission of its negligence to the jury, the court says, permitted that body to surmise that there might have been negligence where no negligence had been proved, and this was error.—Western Electrician.

A HARD-LABOR SENTENCE.

Once on a time there lived somewhere a
a man

Most unlike any man you ever knew,
Who said: "I'm doing now the best I can,
And I'd do better work still, fair and true,
If I'd the chance."

He'd sit him in the busy market place
To talk with anyone who came along;
He'd lift his eyes to scan each passing face,
And sigh and whistle idle scraps of song
Waiting his chance.

He'd reason with you, any length of time,
To prove you how his skill was overlooked
His aims, plans, purposes were all sublime,
But somehow Fortune blind had never booked
His longed for chance.

He'd tell how prejudice and grim mishap
Hampered his powers, and kept them idly still;
While Toil, in work-stained garb and paper cap,
Filed past him on its way to shop and mill,
He watched his chance.

Until one day Death, with all-searching glance,
Saw him, still chanting his one whining tune—
Silenced him with the touch of his cold lance,
Saying: "This is for all men, late or soon,
The one sure chance."

—Robert J. Burdette.

A Long Electric Power Circuit.

A press dispatch from Seattle, Wash., states that the Snoqualmie Falls Power

company of that city, recently performed a novel feat in the driving of an electric motor 153 miles distant from the generator. All the transmission lines of the company were connected in one continuous circuit, commencing at Snoqualmie Falls, running to Seattle, back to the falls, then to Tacoma and back again to the falls. The regular transmission is 32 miles to Seattle and 44 miles to Tacoma. The tests were conducted for experimental purposes only and to show that electric transmission of power can be made commercially practical at much greater distances than has heretofore been contemplated.

To Prevent Electrolysis.

In a patent issued November 6 to Professor Lucien I. Blake, says the Electrical World and Engineer, a plan of protecting underground metallic structures is described, based upon the fact that a current which leaves a metallic surface by a conducting path which is non-ionizable or not chemically decomposable, will produce no electrolytic effect on that surface. To this end, the pipe or other metallic structure to be protected has interposed between it and the surrounding soil and electrolytically conducting medium, such as a mixture of graphite and some binding material by means of which it may be applied and fixed to the surface of the metallic structure which it is designed to protect. A conductive mixture of graphite and paraffine is well adapted for this purpose, though it is not essential that the substance of the protective medium should be itself conductive, provided it permit the passage through it of current, and will prevent access to the metal surface of the products of decomposition. Among such substances are precipitated chalk, pulverized anthracite coal, and gelatinized compounds of silica, all of which, when used in layers of sufficient thickness and when moist, permit the passage of a current and prevent the recombination of the products of electro-decomposition. The protective medium may be applied in a thin layer with brushes, or may be deposited in large amounts in a trench and the metal structure imbedded in it. An incidental advantage of having metallic structures exposed to the soil, surrounded by a conducting

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substance, is that the strength of any electric currents from these structures will be enormously increased through the provision of innumerable points of exit, thereby relieving these structures of currents, which are harmful particularly at the joints.

A "DANGEROUS" SET OF MEN.

Two gentlemen met upon a railway train—one an organizer of labor unions, the other a man of wealth and culture, a traveler in many lands and with a supposed knowledge of the current events of the world. The "organizer," though not a traveler, was a reader and a thinker, and the two men, engaging in conversation, found each other highly entertaining. After a time the traveler and man of culture asked the organizer if he were a commercial traveler. Replying in the negative, the organizer was then asked, "Then what is your line?" "I am an organizer of labor unions," was the reply.

A look of horror stole over the face of the questioner; "a labor agitator!" and drawing further away as if too close contact were a contamination, he surveyed the despised labor agitator in speechless silence for several moments, then in a tone of doubt and surprise said: "I have always been led to believe that all of your class were dangerous people, law breakers, uncouth, illiterate and ignorant, dangerous to society, to peace and good order. I must confess that you do not look like a desperate character."

My fellow-workmen, just think of it! Here was a man apparently educated, cultured and traveled, and as far as advantages of wealth and leisure could go to brighten the intellect, he evidently had every opportunity to observe every phase of social and industrial life in every land and clime, yet was so woefully ignorant as to class a useful and honorable body of men among the dangerous and vicious.

With biting sarcasm, our champion of labor's honorable cause replied to the stigma upon his class:

"Yes, we are all that your imagination has conceived of us; we are a dangerous class, dangerous because we desire that all have a fair proportion of the wealth we create; dangerous to society, because we

aim to take little children from the factory and sweat shop and place them in the schools to educate them to be good citizens and upright men and women.

"Dangerous to peace and good order, because we aim to so adjust the hours of labor that all may have the opportunity of employment, and the idler, tramp and vagrant will be no more. Dangerous to peace and good order because, knowing our own worth, we assert our rights as citizens of the republic, to be known as the peers of any, be he millionaire, or multi-millionaire.

"Dangerous? Yes, we are dangerous to any power that seeks to establish class distinction in a land where all have been declared free and equal; we are uncouth, ignorant and illiterate because we refuse to recognize a superiority over us by mere reason of wealth.

"Law-breakers, foes to good government we are, yet when our government is menaced by a foreign foe, it is this same dangerous class that stormed the heights of El Caney, that volunteered with Hobson in Santiago harbor, that followed Dewey into Manila bay, and whose bones are bleaching to-day on every battlefield in the Philippine archipelago, and when peace, sweet peace again prevails, it will be this same class that will doff the blue of Uncle Sam and don the blue overalls at the workshop and be no longer patriots, but a dangerous, ignorant, law-breaking class.

"My friend, I congratulate you on your intimate knowledge of your countrymen."

Local Union No. 38.

Cleveland, O., March 8, 1901.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have secured some data for an item on Bro. H. W. Malbon.

Our beloved brother, who has been taken from our midst, is one who could tell us about the growth of electricity. In the early 70's he came here from Baltimore (where he worked for Davis and Watts) and built the American District Telegraph. He also strung the first Bell telephone in 1875, a little later extending a line to Newburg. Newburg is part of Cleveland to-day, at that time it was a small town down in the country. When the Knight Tem-

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plars were holding a conclave here, our brother run the lines to the first Brush arc that burned on the square. The power house was where the Cleveland Window Glass Co. is now on Champlain street. It was from here he carried his lines to the top of the Forest City House tower to light the lamp that made Brush famous during these days. Our brother had the plum, being foreman, which was different then than now. Mr. C. A. Daiuz, a union contractor, worked under our brother. For a time Bro. Malbon was away from here but when he came back he was greeted by those who knew him. For the last ten or twelve years he has been electrician at Rockaway Beach during the season; then in the winter he would return home. One day last summer the writer had the pleasure of bringing together our dear brother and Bro. W. S. Lucas, now of 38. They worked together about twelve years ago in Syracuse, N. Y. They acted like two small boys, they were so glad. It made me feel good also. I know of no one that can say an ill word against him. He was always the same, pleasant and good hearted. It does seem a pity that his beloved family should lose such an honorable father and husband. I will try and give a synopsis of his sudden death. I expected to see Bro. J. C. Ritz and learn all details about it. Will see him to-morrow and will forward letter Sunday sure.

Faternally yours,

E. B. HORNE,
Press Sec.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting held February 12:

Whereas, It has pleased God Almighty in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved and honored brother, H. W. Malbon, and

Whereas, The intimate relations between our brother and the union makes it our solemn duty to express our esteem for his brotherly love and sympathy to his bereaved family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Worker for publication, a copy to his family and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local.

FRANK ESTINGHAUSEN,
E. J. MACKEY,
E. B. HORNE,

Committee.

Coloring Electric Fountain.

Many people who have watched the beautiful electric fountain in Lincoln park, Chicago, or the one in Prospect park plaza, Brooklyn, have wondered how the astonishing combinations of colors are obtained. The apparatus is very simple. Under each nozzle is a piece of clear, heavy plate glass and under the glass an electric lamp is set

so that a powerful beam shines up through the hole from which the water shoots. The color of the beam of light is changed by slipping various colored sheets of glass between the lamp and the plate glass. Various tints are also given by changing the pressure on the water so that it will be reflected differently. By combining the colored sheets and changing the pressure an unlimited number of curious and beautiful effects can be obtained.

Directory of Unions.

Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade as per the following signs:

*Mixed. †Linemen. ‡Insidemen. §Trimmers. ||Cranemen. ¶Cable Splicers. °Switchboard Men. "Automobile Operators.

†No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at Metal Trades Hall, 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., O. T. Sweet, 425½ A Evans ave.; R. S., G. R. Steele, 3004 Pine st.; F. S., Harry Ellison, 5097 A Minerva ave.

†No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Thursday in Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin ave. Pres., T. A. Warne, 4452 Garfield ave.; R. S., J. Glasstellers, 2225 S. 10th st.; F. S. and Bus. Agt., G. C. Allen, 2841 Franklin ave.

†No. 3, New York, Inside Wiremen.—Every Thursday in Brevoort hall, 154 E. 54th st. Pres., D. H. Armstrong, 350 De Graw st., Brooklyn; R. S., G. W. Whitford, 218 E. 85th st.; F. S., Thos. P. Ruane, care organization, Station D. Address all communications either to officer or organization to P. O. Box 21, Station D, New York.

†No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in P. O. S. A. Hall, Carondelet and Perdido sts. Pres., Mike Hoy, 1502 Berlin st.; R. S., R. A. Benson, 916 Union st.; F. S., F. Lamphier, 1902 St. Louis st.

†No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets every Friday night in Electrical Workers' Hall, 320 4th av. Pres., H. H. Haas, Castle Shannon; R. S., R. L. Bruce, 824 Talbot ave., Braddock; F. S., C. Camp, 63 Irwin ave., Alleghany.

*No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Friendship Hall, Alcazar Bldg., 120 O'Farrell st. Pres., A. E. Yoell, 651 Stevenson st.; R. S., A. E. Drendel, 89 Brosnan st.; F. S., E. Smith, 626 Minna st.

*No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday in Room 306, Steam Power Bldg., 33 Lyman st. Pres., C. F. Sampson, 253 Lebanon st.; R. S., A. J. Holmes, 73 Main st.; F. S., D. B. Ahgreen, 11 Court sq., Theatre Bldg.

*No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Monday at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit sts. Pres., F. L. Lucas, 2244 Union st.; R. S., L. J. Paratschek, 224 Park st.; F. S., H. J. Baker, 320 13th st.

†No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 83 Madison st., Hall 6. Pres., W. A. Jackson, Eng. Co.'s 16 31st and Dearborn sts.; R. S., Jas. L. Collins, 1151 West Madison st.; F. S., Joseph Driscoll, 77 Fuller st.

*No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Labor Union Hall, 136 N. Pennsylvania st. Pres., A. Huffmeyer, 720 E. New York st.; R. S., H. M. K'smer, 1310 E. 10th st.; F. S., T. H. Forbes, 3218 W. Michigan st.

*No. 11, Waterbury, Ct.—Every Friday in Eng. Hall, G. A. R. Block, 43 East Main st., Room 10. Pres., John H. Sweeney, 10 Third st.; R. S., W. K. Eldridge, 208 S. Elm st.; F. S., P. J. Horgan, New st. and Johnson ave.

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*No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday afternoons in City Hall, North Main st. Pres., R. G. Briant, Colo. Telephone Co., West D st.; R. S., J. W. White, 414 West 17th st.; F. S., E. O. Ringer, 20 Block Q.

*No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Every Monday in Phoenix Hotel, cor. Santa Fe and Overland sts. Pres., John Blake, El Paso Gas and Electric Light Co.; R. S., Ed Cory, Postal Tel. office; F. S., W. B. Carroll, Overland and Santa Fe sts.

†No. 14, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets every Monday in Elec. Workers' Hall, 320 4th ave. Pres., J. H. Boswell, 6388 Penn av; B. Davis, Hamilton Hotel; W. L. Thomas, 21 Rowley st

*No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Every Monday in Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon ave., J. C. Hgts. Pres., W. A. Gross, 491 Palisade av., W. Hoboken, N. J.; R. S., Wm. N. Miers, 518 Angelique st., W. Hoboken, N. J.; F. S., John Bartley, 325 Pavonia ave.

*No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—1st and 4th Mondays in Germania Hall, 114 Up 4th st. Pres., Frank Neff, 7 Syscame st.; R. S., Dorris, 511 Upper 3d st.; F. S., H. P. Deshler, 222 Lower 5th st.

†No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday night in Anglim's Hall, 9 Cadillac square. Pres., Geo. Burns, 468 Butternut st.; R. S., Dan Stevens, 281 Harrison ave.; F. S., F. Campbell, 180 Dubois st.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., at Labor Headquarters, 9th and Central sts. Pres., Chas. H. Adams, 2901 Summit st.; R. S., C. S. Ryerson, 620 E. 26th st.; F. S., C. E. Jackson, Lock Box 649.

*No. 19, Atchison, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 710 Main st. Pres., F. J. Roth, Atchison, Kan.; R. S., Hugo Walters, Atchison, Kan.; F. S., J. C. Sweeney, Atchison, Kan.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night in Military Hall, 193 Bowery. Pres., C. A. Elmore, 1312 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.; R. S., Edw. Boyle, 1312 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.; F. S., D. B. Mostello, 306 12th st., Brooklyn.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday in Elks' Hall, 232 N. 9th st. Pres., D. R. Alcott, 2453 Leithgou st.; R. S., Cecil Thompson, 2148 N. Carlisle st.; F. S., Robt. Russell, 1840 Sigel st.

*No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas sts. Pres., J. F. Simpson, 3519 Farnam st.; R. S., L. G. Lowery, 2514 Cass st.; F. S., W. J. Wales, Box 555.

*No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—1st and 3d Mondays, Assembly hall, 3d and Wabasha. Pres., L. L. Dutton, 173 Sennesece st.; R. S., Thos. Hynes, 86 Sherburne ave.; F. S., Chas. Stark, 472 Fuller st.

*No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Alexander's Hall, 38 So. 6th st. Pres., John J. Reynolds, 1815 So. 4th ave.; R. S., Chas. Coe, 24 So. 11th st.; F. S., F. E. Lester, 183 So. 9th st.

*No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at C. L. U. Hall. Pres., Harry Beledros, Terre Haute; R. S., Fred Miller, 1368 Poplar st; F. S., L. Dickerson, 605 S. 13th st.

†No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Tuesday in K of P. Hall, 7th and D st. N. W. Pres., John H. Hoffacker, 1007 N. Car. ave. S. E.; R. S., W. E. Kennedy, 1130 7th st. N. W.; F. S., George A. Malone, 48 L. st. N. W.

*No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Border State Bank Bldg, Park av and Fayette st. Pres., G. W. Spillman, 1103 W. Hamburg st.; R. S., W. A. Kemp, 232 N. Howard st.; F. S., J. A. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond st.

†No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Every Thursday at Border State Bank Hall, cor. Fayette st. and Park ave. Pres., Wm. M. Reese, 2824 Parkwood ave.; R. S., John P. Jones, 1520 N. Mount st.; F. S., W. W. Davis, 529 N. Mount st.

*No. 29 Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson Bldg., cor. Front and Broad sts., 4th floor, take elevator. Pres., H. J. Manley; R. S., George Croffatt, 1454 S. Clinton ave.; F. S., F. Jeffries.

*No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday in Jackson Hall, S. E. cor. 12th and Jackson sts. Pres., John H. Berkley, 20 E. 8th st., Newport, Ky.; R. S., Edgar E. Enghouser, Harris ave., Price Hill, Cin., O.; F. S., W. J. Willoughby, 11th and Brighton sts., Newport, Ky.

*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Kalamazoo Bldg, 18 West Sup. st. Pres., Ed. Jennings, 708½ E. 2nd st.; R. S., E. A. Nelson, 5 E. Superior st.; F. S., M. A. Hibbard, 1020 E. 4th st.

*No. 32, Lima, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in Donze Hall, South Main st. Pres., C. H. Lee, 229 N. Union st.; R. S., W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison ave; F. S., Ed. Krause, 213 East Wayne st.

*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every other Monday night in the Clendenen Block, cor. Washington and Mercer sts. Pres., Fred Harrison, New Castle, Pa.; R. S., James B. Dygert, 178 Barbour pl., Croton, Pa.; F. S., John McCaskey, 19 S. Pine st.

*No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays in Myer's Hall, 1313 South Adams st. Pres., J. W. Conger, 319 New st.; R. S., J. H. Brown, C. U. Tel. Co.; F. S., C. S. Kittenring, 413½ First st.

*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Pres., H. Murrin, Hotel Conrad; F. S., J. J. Dooley, Hotel Conrad.

*No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Every Wednesday in Federated Trades Hall, 1013 10th st. Pres., F. A. Holden, 915 19th st.; R. S., A. J. Francis, 711 H st.; F. S., John Williams, 429 N st.

*No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, 747 Main st. Pres., F. J. Sheehan, 86 North st., New Britain, Conn.; R. S., M. Collins; F. S., J. J. Tracy, 58 Temple st.

†No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Tuesday in Engineers' Hall, 120 Superior, between Water and Bank sts. Pres., D. O. Clark, 156 Oregon st.; R. S., E. B. Horne, 50 Outhwaite st.; F. S., Frank Estinghausen, 5 Superior pl.

†No. 39, Cleveland, O.—Every Thursday in Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st. Pres., J. F. Slattery, 28 Lake st.; R. S., Frank J. Sullivan, 24 Chatham st; F. S., A. W. McIntyre, 328 Waverly ave.

*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night in Building Trades Council Hall, cor. 5th and Francis sts. Pres., Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun st.; R. S., J. C. Schneider, 808 South 5th st.; F. S., Alf. Imboden, City Power House.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Wednesday at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott st. Pres., Clay Weeks, 646 Virginia st.; R. S., Jno. O'Connell, 614 Fargo ave.; F. S., H. M. Scott, 646 Virginia st.

*No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—1st and 3rd Fridays in Labor temple, 18 Hotel st. Pres., J. Nelson; 64 Green st.; R. S., O. Keeler, 78 Broadway; F. S., Frank Brigham, 116 Dudley av.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Inside Wiremen—Meet in Myers Hall cor. Montgomery and East Genesee sts., second and fourth Fridays. Pres., H. E. Yorker, 503 Hickory st.; R. S., F. H. Kinney, Box 416; F. S., F. H. Yorker, 216 Ash st.

†No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—2d and 4th Thursdays in Englert Hall, cor. N. Water and Andrews sts. Pres., Ed. Marion, Home Telephone Co.; R. S., M. Warner, 18 Ford st; F. S., Wm. Carroll, 457 State st., Room 14.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—2d and 4th Saturdays in Orient Hall, 13½ Swan st. Pres., Wm. Haley, 258 Pearl st.; R. S., Harry Langdon, 213 Grote st.; F. S., Martin Scanlon, 797 So. Division st.

*No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday evening in Engineers' Hall, Wyman's Ex. Bldg., Central and Merrimac sts. Pres., H. F. Harding, 38 E. Pine st; R. S., John H. O'Connor, 121 Pleasant st; F. S., Lester G. Hall, box 292

*No. 47 Sioux City, Ia.—Pres. J. J. Sullivan, 1701 Center st.; R. S., C. H. Lingren, 814 West 4th st.; F. S., W. F. Truax, Union Elec. Co.

*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in Thon's Hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., Douglas Eaton, 804 N. 26th st.; R. S., G. H. Wright; F. S., E. N. Halt, 106 South Laurel st.

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*No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Second and Fourth Wednesday in Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph st. Pres, W. J. Callahan, 35 E. 16th st.; R. S., W. M. Hickey, 1280 N. Halsted st.; F. S., James Byrne, 4600 Lake ave.

*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets every Monday in Cloess' Hall, Richland and C sts. Pres, Henry Christian, 103 E Main st.; R. S, James Ogden; F. S, D. Mallinson.

*No. 51, Reading, Pa.—John M. Moyer; R. S., W. S. Hoffman; F. S., Frank K. Brisson.

*No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Wiremen 1st and 3d Mondays, Shopmen 2d and 4th Mondays in Wood's Bldg., 120 Market st. Pres., F. J. McNulty, 179 N. 2d st.; R. S., Wiremen, W. R. Banks, 205 Sherman st., Shopmen, Joseph C. Heines, 106 N. 13th st.; F. S., Wiremen, W. A. Robb, 136 Bloomfield ave., Shopmen, Tell Grandjean, 272 N. 6th st.

*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday evening in hall on Myrtel ave., in rear of 257 N st. Pres., C. A. Swarger, 622 Forster st.; R. S., R. E. Bleyer, 257 North st.; F. S., Carl A. E. Anderson, 46 Summit st.

*No. 54, Columbus, O.—1st and 3d Wednesday evening at Hellermans Hall, 180½ E. Town st. Pres., W. R. Kneeland, 71½ N. High st.; R. S., A. T. Willey, 544 Avon court; F. S., Wm. Creviston, 266 E. Main st.

*No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—2d and 4th Thursdays in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 708 Locust st. Pres., L. M. Steadman, 108 Shaw st.; R. S., C. J. Keller, 1109 Walnut st.; F. S., Chas. Lafflin, 626 28th st.

*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays in Woodman's Hall, 9th and State sts. Pres., Jesse Miller, 1313 Sassafrass st.; R. S., Jas. J. Reid, 1309 Sassafrass st.; F. S., E. H. Brooks, 1309 Sassafrass st.

*No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets every Tuesday in Federation of Labor Hall, 2d South Blk., Main and W. Temple sts. Pres., J. R. Blair, 258 S. 2d East; R. S., C. J. Reading, 176 W. 3d North; F. S., J. F. Buckley, 449 W. 1st st. North.

*No. 58, Niagara, Falls, N. Y.—1st and 3d Thursdays in Seiple's Hall, 829 Main st. Pres., Chas. N. Robinson, 509 3d st.; R. S., R. A. Rawson, 550 Main st.; F. S., Chas. P. Mingay, 303 Niagara st.

*No. 59, Asheville, N. C.—Pres., C. W. Holinworth, 43 So. French Broad ave.; F. S., B. D. Lawrence, 43 So. French Broad ave.

*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets every Saturday in Trades Council Hall, Soledad st. Pres, Martin Wright, 127 San Pedro ave.; R. S. Miss J. A. Miller, P. O. Box 955; F. S., John Thompson, P. O. Box 955.

*No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday in United Council of Labor Hall, 112½ W. 3d st. Pres., S. L. Brose, 441 Coyton st.; R. S., Wm. C. Ross, 413 Temple st.; F. S., C. E. Smith 773 Ceres ave.

*No. 62, Youngstown, O.—Pres., W. E. Wiseman, 700 S. Market st.; R. S., W. H. Griffith, 212 W. Wood st.; F. S., W. H. Buzard, 534 Duequesne st.

*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, cor. 2d and Liberty sts. Pres, Chas Wright, Buchanan st; R. S., C. S. Burkett, 413 E Water st; F. S., N. H. Spencer, Rogers Bldk

*No. 64, Schenectady, N. Y.—Pres., W. M. Phillips; R. S., J. Cormick.

*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in Engineers' hall, Owsley bldg. Pres, Jas. E. Davidson, 722 Colorado st.; R. S. & F. S., W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 846.

*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Monday nights and 2d and 4th Sunday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall, Mason Bldk., Main and Rush sts. Pres., Geo. Sehorn, Myrtle and Fletcher sts.; R. S., B. J. Still, 1915 Texas ave.; F. S., C. E. Boston, 1406 Congress ave.

*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall, 111½ S 5th st. Pres, — Hull; R. S., J. H. Nessler 527 N. 10th st.; F. S., C. H. McNemee, 511 S 7th st.

*No. 68, Denver, Col.—Every Monday in room 613 Charles blk, 15th and Curtis. Pres., H. S. Sherman; R. S., W. H. Anderson; F. S., W. S. Earhart, 1045 W. 7th ave.

*No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 336 Main st. Pres, E. A. White, 293 Main st.; R. S., J. W. Wilkerson, 293 Main st.; F. S., E. S. Giles, 186 Ross ave.

*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Col.—Meets every Wednesday in Elect. Workers' Hall, Fairley & Lampman Bldk. Pres., Ed. Werner, 339 West Eaton ave.; R. S., Charles M. Kellogg, Box 684; F. S., F. C. Burford, Box 684.

*No. 71, Quebec, Prov. of Qué.—15th and last of month in President's Hall, 1 Boulevard Langelier. Pres, O. E. Legare, 1 Boulevard Langelier; R. S., Elzear L'Heureux, 82 Cote St. Georges; F. S., J. J. Fleming, 52 King st.

*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at McAbee Hall, 6th and Austin sts. Pres., C. C. Dixon, 514 S. 4th st.; R. S., Vici Berry, Hermerson, Tex.; F. S., J. E. Caple, 1018 N. 6th st.

*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—2d and 4th Fridays in Eddy Hall, N. Monroe st. Pres., Eli Hensley, 218 Riverside st.; R. S., Robt. McClinchey, Norden Hotel; F. S., W. A. Davis, 0715 Jefferson st.

*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—2d and 4th Tuesdays in office of Supt. of Fire Alarms, City Bldg., Lafayette st. Pres., Sam Atmore, 463 Dakota st.; R. S., J. P. Fromm, 163 Vine st.; F. S., H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead st.

*No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—2d & 4th Wednesdays in C. L. U. hall, 34 Canal st. Pres, J. D. Hicks 157 Turner st.; R. S., J. W. Maskell, 95 La-grave st.; F. S., C. E. Post, 88 Sibley st.

*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—1st and 2d Tuesdays in Foresters' hall 11th st and Pacific av. Pres., J. E. Willis; R. S., C. E. Soul; F. S., C. L. Whitley, 920 A st.

*No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Every Monday in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2318 First ave. Pres., S. H. Metcalf, Barker Hotel, 1207 1st ave.; R. S., Dan'l Sullivan, 315 Columbia st.; F. S., Geo. W. Walters, 702 Valley st.

*No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—2d and 4th Friday in Fitzgerald's hall, cor Halsted and Adams sts. Pres, G. W. LeVin, 1551 Carroll av; R. S., Wm T. Tonner, 1479 W. Ohio st; F. S., George H. Foltz, 351 W Adams st

*No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—1st and 4th Thursdays in Listman's Hall, 122 N. Salina st. Pres, Daniel Cambridge, 306 Harrison st.; R. S., J. P. Hayes, 1713 W. Genesee st.; F. S., V. H. Whitney, 306 Harrison st.

*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Every Friday at 268 Main st., 3d floor, over Vickery's Cigar Store. Pres., A. L. Winn, So. Bell Co.; R. S., R. J. Gourley, P. O. Box 232; F. S., J. A. Kiley, P. O. Box 232.

*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—2d and 4th Thursdays in K. of Malta Hall, 316 Washington ave. Pres, H. V. Stock, 405 Wyoming ave.; R. S., Wm. T. Sproats, 213 N. Bromley ave.; F. S., E. B. Archibald, 1112 Lafayette st.

*No. 82, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, C. L. U. hall, State st. Pres, G. Milks, 24 Derussey st; R. S., L. W. Thompson, St. John ave.; F. S., Art E. Seymour, State st.

*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Every Wednesday, cor 3d and Prairie sts. Pres, Nick Daleiden, 839 36th st.; R. S., J. D. Mack, 622 Market st.; F. S., O. Wal-loth, 567 Clinton st.

*No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Thursday 7:30 p. m. in Fed of Trades hall, 14½ N. Forsyth st. Pres., W. R. Johnson, 112 Kirkwood ave.; R. S., C. F. McBrird, So. Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.; F. S., B. L. Martin, 322 W. 5th st.

*No. 85, Augusta, Ga.—1st and 3d Sundays in Kidwell Hall, 15th st. and May ave. Pres, H. E. Edenfield, 915 15thst.; R. S., Jack Miner, 1131 Mil-ler st.; F. S., G. W. Taylor, 1144 Broad st.

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†No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—2d and 4th Tuesday in room 24, Durand bldg., 58 W. Main st. Pres., A. Ferguson, 215 Glenwood ave.; R. S., Harvey Smith, 132 Wellington ave.; F. S., W. Z. Dalgaty, 8 Third st.

†No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Every Friday at 37 Market st. Pres., M. J. Breslin, 58 Center st., Orange, N. J.; R. S., Wm. McDonough, 22 Washington st., Belleville, N. J.; F. S., J. Snyder, 100 Bank st.

***No. 88, Savannah, Ga.**—1st and 3d Tuesdays in Elks' Hall, Broughten and Whitaker sts. Pres., W. D. Claiborne, 424 State st. east; R. S., H. E. Lingle, Georgia Telephone Co.; F. S., H. H. Hamilton, 314 Hull st. W.

***No. 89, Akron, O.**—1st and 3d Wednesdays in Schroeder's Hall, 132 S. Howard st. Pres., O. Scheck, 132 S. Howard st.; R. S., Geo. Swarts, 400 S. High st.; F. S., F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct.

***No. 90, New Haven, Ct.**—Meets every Saturday in Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel st. Pres., F. J. Horan, 247 Lombard st.; R. S., C. J. Haggerty, 40 Franklin st.; F. S., W. J. Dobbs, 14 Washington ave.

***No. 91, Easton, Pa.**—1st and 3d Sunday afternoons in Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, cor. 7th and Northampton sts. Pres., Patrick Lee, S. 5th st.; R. S., Geo. Van Billiard, 915 Spruce st.; F. S., Edwin Welch, 123 South 4th st.

***No. 92, Charleston, S. C.**—2d and last Friday in Irish Volunteers' hall, Vanderhaus st near King. Pres., J. O. Misson, 12 Horibacks alley; R. S., J. J. Buero, 17 Inspection st; F. S., R. B. Bell, 87 Smith st

***No. 93, Ottawa, Ont.**—2d and 3d Thursdays in C. O. F. Hall, Sessux st. Pres., Wm. Roy, Hull, Que.; R. S., S. R. McDonald, 193 Broad st.; F. S., E. Demers, 75 St Andrews st.

***No. 94, Holyoke, Mass.**—Meets every Monday in Marble Hall, High st., cor. Dwight. Pres., F. B. Lombard, with K. T. Oakes & Co.; R. S., C. Mixner, Canal st.; F. S., R. J. Dixon, N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co.

***No. 95, Joplin, Mo.**—Every Tuesday in Labor Union hall, 2d and Main sts. Pres., H. D. Ferguson; R. S., Chas. Nelson; F. S., Jas. Foster, 723 Virginia ave.

***No. 96, Worcester, Mass.**—Meets every Monday evening in room 19, 387 Main street. Pres., S. A. Strout, 72 Russell st; R. S., F. G. Newell, 36 Pleasant st; F. S., Geo. L. Call, 176 Pleasant st.

***No. 97, Bradford, Pa.**—1st and 3d Thursdays in Malta hall. Pres., John Moore, 1 Barry ave., Bradford, Pa; R. S., John Ballard, 148 Congress st; F. S. F. L. Hall, 188 Corydon st

†No. 98, Philadelphia Pa.—Every Tuesday in Odd Fellows' Temple, Room E, Broad and Cherry sts. Pres., Louis F. Spence, 1538 Manton st; R. S., C. W. Elliott, 2320 VanPelt st; F. S., Wm. A. J. Guscott, 121 N. 58th st.

***No. 99, Providence, R. I.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Odd Fellows' Hall, 27 N. Main st. Pres., John J. Moneto, 23 Lafayette st., Pawtucket R. S., A. P. Barry, 18 Wheaton st.; F. S., W. E. Sedgley, 28 Bradford st.

†No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Pres., Geo. P. Allen, Jacksonville Tel. Co.; F. S., S. B. Kitchen, Johnson Law Co.

†No. 101, Brockton, Mass.—Every 2d and 4th Friday in Cutters' Hall, Main st. Pres., John McNeill, 35 Ward st.; R. S., William G. Schneider, Lock Box 450, North Abington, Mass.; F. S., A. H. Camron, 38 Joslyn's court.

***No. 102, Paterson, N. J.**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Loomfixers' and Twisters' Hall, Church and Market sts. Pres., E. J. Clancy, 453 11th ave.; R. S., Frank H. Holmes, Box 5, Lodi, N. J.; F. S., Jno. Eldridge, 348 Grand st.

†No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Every Wednesday in St. Andrews Hall, Wells Memorial Bldg. Pres., Wm. J. Joyce, 78 E. Canton st.; R. S., J. J. McLaughlin, 213 Manerick st. E. Boston; F. S., Ernest H. Chase, 19 Allston sq, Allston.

†No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Every Wednesday in Machinists' hall, 987 Washington st. Pres., J. A. McInnis, 97 Pine st., Cambridge, Mass.; R. S., E. W. Cameron, 115 River st., Cambridge, Mass.; F. S., D. J. Burnett, 280 E st.

***No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.**—2d and 4th Thursdays in Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main st. east. Pres., B. Bristol, 169 Jackson st. East; R. S., Alex McBean, 18 Kennell st.; F. S., C. F. Schwab, 15 Bruce st.

***No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.**—2d and 4th Thursday in Central Labor hall, 14-16 East 3d st. Pres., J. W. Woodburn, Lakewood, N. Y.; R. S., K. W. Spencer, 214 Fulton st.; F. S., A. H. Sheean, 213 Fulton st.

†No. 107, Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays in Reeb's Union Hall, 516 5th st. Pres., John C. Deibel, 418 15th st.; R. S., Horace B. Kincaid, 1413 15th st.; F. S., Wm. H. Smith, 813 Jackson st.

***No. 108, Tampa, Fla.**—Every Saturday in Carpenters' hall, 1712 Franklin st. Pres., John F. Vaughan, 904 Twigg st; R. S., Geo. Bartholamew, 613 7th Ave; F. S., David H. Starr, 601 Madison st

***No. 109, Rock Island, Ill.**—1st and 3d Tuesdays in Industrial Home Bldg., 3d Ave and 21st st. Pres., S. H. Lenney, care People's Power Co.; R. S., Theo. Burquist, care C. U. Tel. Co.; Moline; F. S., Martin McNealy, 108 West 17th st.

***No. 110, Pensacola, Fla.**—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Trades Council hall, 23 W. Government st. Pres., P. R. Pearl, Gen'l Delivery; R. S., A. L. Stanley, care of "News"; F. S., A. Hearn, So. Tel. & Tel. Co

***No. 111, Honolulu, Hawaii**—Pres., Chas. McManus, care of Honolulu Elec. Ltg. Co.; R. S., R. E. Frickey; F. S., W. McChesney.

***No. 112, Watertown, N. Y.**—Every Tuesday in Doolittle & Hall Bldg., Room 12. Pres., E. Hazzel, 20 Binose st.; R. S., H. A. McCaugherty, 1 A Park st.; F. S., R. M. Richardson, 17 Mechanic st.

***No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.**—Meets every Wednesday in A. O. H. Hall, over 22 S. Tejon st. Pres., Fred C. Karns, 301 N. Cascade ave.; R. S., H. T. Paschal, 430 E. Kiowa st.; F. S., James English, 5 W. Moreno st.

***No. 114, Toronto, Can.**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Richmond hall, Richmond st. W. Pres., John A. Pollock, 33 Baldwin st.; R. S., Geo. H. L. Robinson, 226 Brunswick ave.; F. S., Geo. H. Pargeter, 66 Lansdowne ave.

***No. 115, Austin, Tex.**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays in Carpenter's Union Hall, over 706 Cong. ave. Pres., T. E. Mason, 709 Cong. ave.; R. S., B. F. McKaughan, 1504 Sabine st.; F. S., B. F. McDonald, 200 E. 16th st.

†No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Pres., H. R. Dunlap, 1106 W. Jefferson st.; R. S., H. V. Eaton, 1106 W. Jefferson st.; F. S., J. F. McCorkle, 263 N. ave. 21.

***No. 117, Temple, Tex.**—Pres., H. H. Allen, Lock Box 335; R. S., A. E. Hancock, 506 S. 11th st.; F. S., H. S. Newland, 515 W. Central ave.

***No. 118, Dayton, O.**—2d and 4th Mondays in Gorman Hall, Jefferson st., near 5th. Pres., J. W. Hott, 2 Stanley st.; R. S., O. R. Rodgers, 245 Conover st.; F. S., V. Chamberlin, 1537 W. 5th st.

†No. 119, New Bedford, Mass.—Pres., C. McLeod; R. S., A. Gothers; F. S., Geo. White.

***No. 120, London, Ont.**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays in Labor Hall, cor. Dufferin ave. and Maitland st. Pres., Wm. Cook, 38 Miles st.; R. S., D. L. Marshall, 758 Richmond st.; F. S., Augustin Aljo-vin, 62 Dundas st.

†No. 121, Denver, Col.—Every Thursday at 1449 Laramee st. Pres., A. McMullen, 2921 Curtis st.; R. S., G. E. Ingersoll, 1640 Blake st.; F. S., O. M. Brown.

***No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.**—Meets every Thursday in Union Hall. Pres., L. E. Woodworth, 1402 5th ave. N.; R. S., and F. S., M. Potee, 610 2d Ave. S.

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*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Pres., C. B. Burkheimer, So. Bell Tel. Co.; F. S., John T. Yates, 6th and Castle sts.

*No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 23d st., bet. Market and Mechain sts. Pres., G. L. Garrett, 909 21st st.; R. S., Wm. Klaus, 3801 Ave. K; F. S., D. H. Morris, 2019 Ave. K.

*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Every Tuesday in Eagle's Hall, 2d Yamhill. Pres., E. H. Parker, 105 North 12th st.; R. S., H. A. Circle, 771 Gleason st.; F. S., Aug. Flemming, 211 Harrison st.

*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in Trades Council Hall, Markham and Main sts. Pres., A. D. McConnell, 1212 Battery st.; R. S., E. G. Ferrell, 811 La. st.; F. S., R. L. Crutchfield, 811 La. st.

*No. 127, Battle Creek, Mich.—Every Friday in Labor Hall. Pres., A. G. Bowers, Room 210, Post Bldg; R. S., Fred Fellows, Battle Creek Elect. Lt. Co.; F. S., Don Cole, Citizens Elect. Co.

*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every Monday in Miller's Hall, Second and Piasa sts. Pres., Edgar Rice, Second and Albany sts.; R. S. and F. S., Geo. E. Burton, Second and Albany sts.

*No. 129, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Saturday at 215½ So. 6th st., Room 5, 2d floor. Pres., R. C. Hughes, Columbian Elect. Co.; R. S., Fred Miller, 215½ So. 6th st.; F. S., E. McComac, 217 So. 6th st.

*No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in P. O. S. A. Hall, Carondelet st., near Perdido. Pres., Thomas G. Ziegler, 623 Dryades st.; R. S., J. J. Cahill, 814 Poydras st.; F. S., Geo. W. Kendall, Jr., 2230 First st.

*No. 131, Columbia, S. C.—Every Wednesday night in K. P. Hall. Pres., P. G. Loomis, Congaree Hotel. R. S., J. N. Chambers, 923 Gervais st.; F. S., D. Camp, 1015 Lady st.

*No. 132, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays in Trades Assembly Hall, 269 State st. Pres., G. Preston; R. S., W. S. Kline, 1129 State st.; F. S., C. A. Knight, 208 Clinton st.

*No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at 252 Beaubien st. Pres., F. A. Walton, 1357 18th st.; R. S., J. A. Sherratt, 295 W. Canfield ave.; F. S., Geo. H. Jacobs, 67 E. Milwaukee ave.

*No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday night at 126 E. Washington st. Pres., W. H. Young, 120 Park ave.; R. S., W. Lakeman, 4110 Wentworth ave.; F. S., W. Cleff, 319 Lincoln ave.

*No. 135, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Saturday in Polk Bldg., cor. From and Broad sts., 4th floor. Pres., John M. Clary, cor. Dey and Clinton ave.; R. S., Wilbur Dorsett, 26 Cumberland ave.; F. S., J. H. Brister, 50 Fountain ave.

*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Tuesday in Dunker's Hall, 208 and 210 N. 20th st. Pres., John S. Lewis, Box 54; R. S., J. A. Poe, Osceola House; F. S., E. A. Woodworth, Osceola House.

*No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Every Sunday, 1 p. m., Labor Temple, Pearl and Beaver sts. Pres., Edward J. Landy, 80 Trinity pl.; R. S., M. E. McGraw, 10 Lodge st.; F. S., L. Cummings, 81 Franklin st.

*No. 138, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets every Thursday, Berry st., 3d floor. Pres., H. C. Eckels, 55 Riverside ave.; R. S., H. E. Wineland, 56 Wagner st.; F. S., C. O. Lohouse, 4 E. 5th st.

*No. 139, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Friday at Labor Council Hall, cor. Milan and Market sts. Pres., A. Uhl, 516 Edward st.; R. S., F. Armstrong, 222 Milan st.; F. S., F. Lawrence, 207 Beauregard st.

*No. 140, Lansing, Mich.—1st and 3d Mondays in Trade and Labor Hall, Washington ave. north. Pres., D. F. Morey, City Lighting Plant; R. S., H. R. Sipe, 613 Cedar st. north; F. S. and Bus. Agt., W. G. Cochrane, 213 South Grand st.

*No. 141, Pittsburg, Kan.—1st and 3d Thursdays in Schieferbines Hall, cor. 6th st. and Broadway. Pres., T. F. Cole; R. S., Paul Mattingly, Lock Box No. 20; F. S., Ed. Emery, 1202 N. Joplin ave.

*No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Every Sunday afternoon in Hartman's Hall, 23d and Market sts. Pres., Wm. R. Walker, 170 16th st.; R. S., Isaiah Tuttle, 80 Main st.; F. S., Edward Johnston, 3207 Chapline st.

*No. 143, Conneaut, O.—1st and 4th Mondays in Harrington Hall, State and Chestnut sts. Pres., O. O. Randall; R. S., James Moore; F. S., Mott Hill, 356 Monroe st.

*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Pres., C. W. Stimson, 209 N. Main st.; R. S., Geo. P. Tomlinson, Winfield, Kan.; F. S., J. W. Taylor, 130 W. Market st.

*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Every Wednesday in Engineers' Hall, Washington and Franklin aves., on Genesee ave., 3d floor. Pres., F. H. Friant, 405 Genesee ave.; R. S., John Strachan, 1619 Johnson st.; F. S., Joseph Irwin, Marshall House.

*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Every Friday in Sons of Veterans' Hall, 955 Main st. Pres., C. J. Carmody, 867 Main st.; R. S., E. M. Botsford, 106 Hicks st.; F. S., J. F. Pelan, 172 Laurel ave.

*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—2d and 4th Fridays in Cook's Hall, Main and 12th sts. Pres., H. B. Cecil, 1303 Meridian st.; R. S., F. W. Eckert, Gen. Delivery; F. S., J. E. Clone, 1605 Jefferson st.

*No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Every Saturday in K. of P. Hall, 425 12th st. N. W. Pres., O. E. Lewis, 1101 H st. N. W.; R. S., I. H. Ware, 65 New York ave. N. E.; F. S., G. F. Ellis, 2211 G st. N. W.

*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Wednesdays following 1st and 15th of month, in Loser's Hall, N. River st. Pres., John Glennon, Box 37; R. S., John Roop, 546 Lafayette st.; F. S., J. E. Millhouse, 23 N. Broadway.

*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—2d and 4th Tuesday, in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Center and Adams sts. Pres., Chas. Crampton, 309 Eleven st.; R. S., W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay Co., Mich.; F. S., J. M. Ferguson, 614 Adams st.

*No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Every Monday, Hall 10, 102 O'Farrell, near Stockton st. Pres., A. C. Johnson, 736 O'Farrell st.; R. S., C. L. Atwater, 20 Lexington ave., near 18th st.; F. S., P. McSwegan, 56½ Devisadero.

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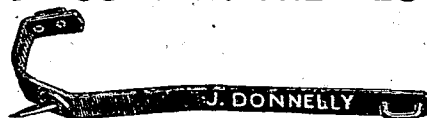
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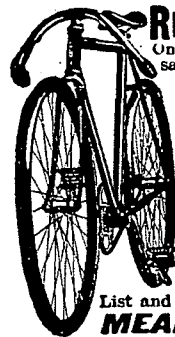


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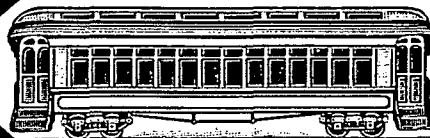
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